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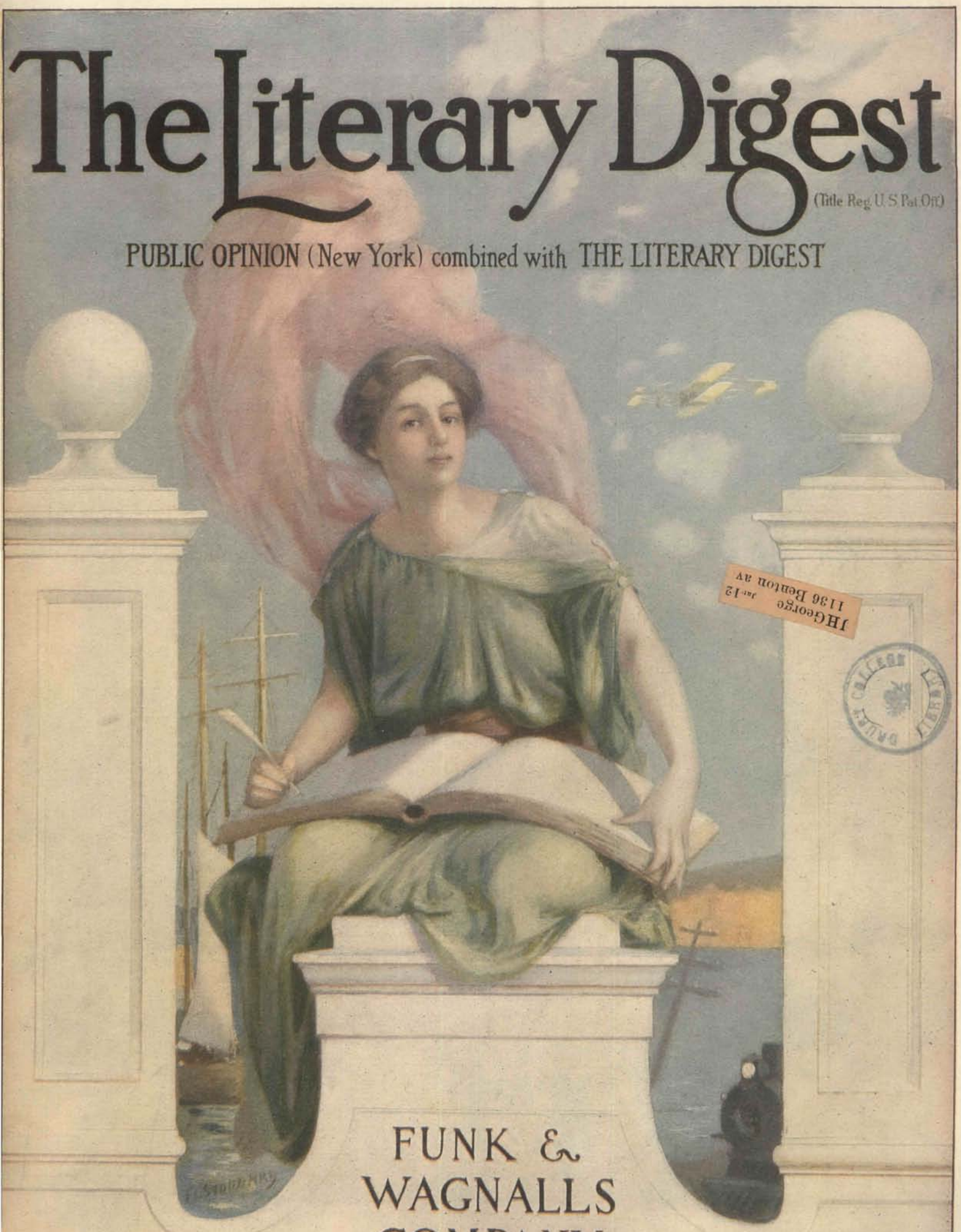

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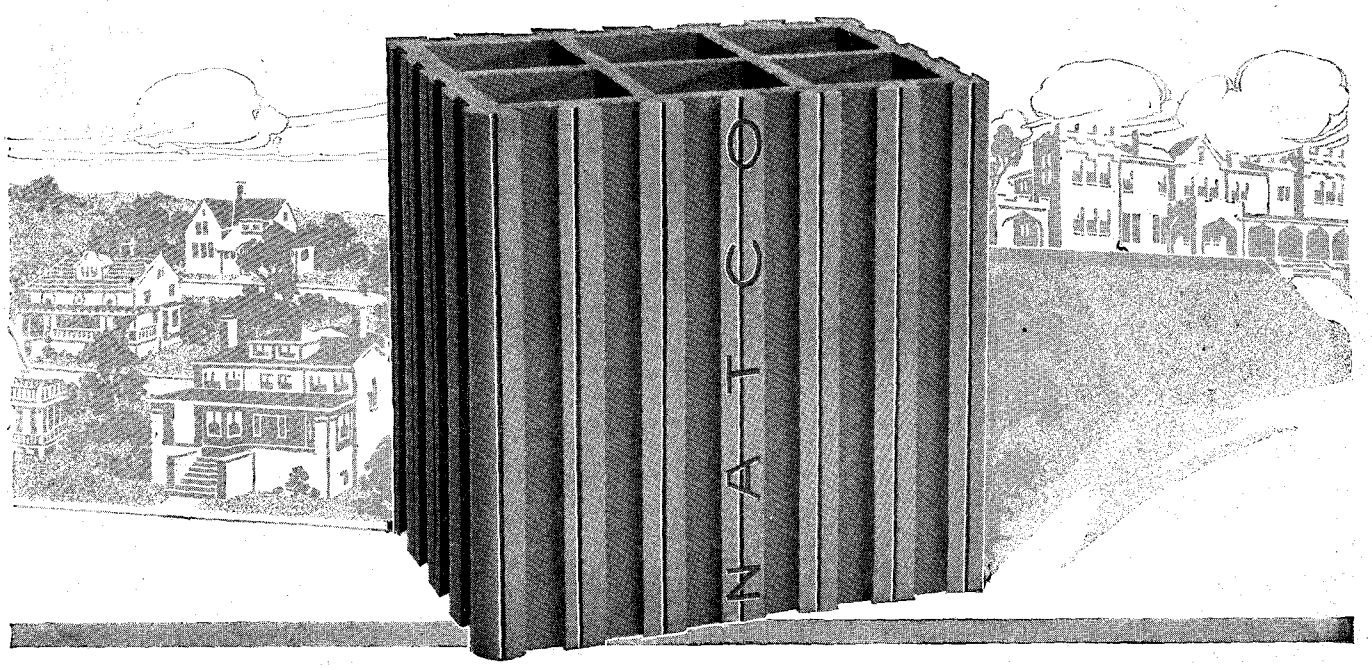

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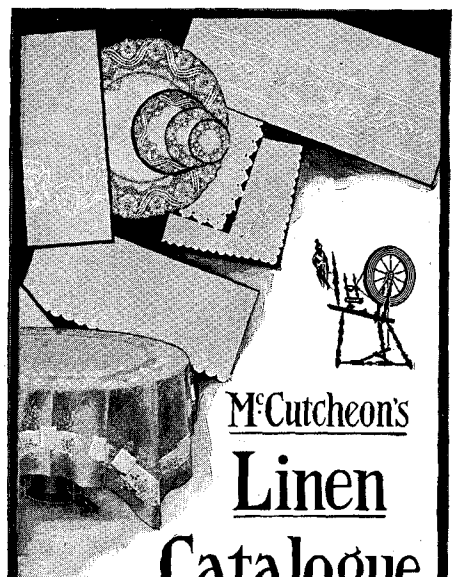

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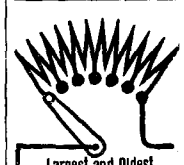

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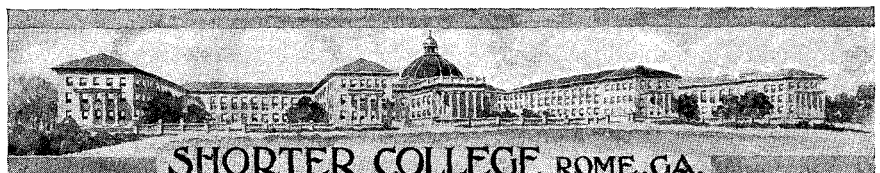

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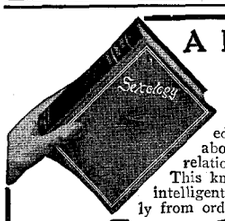

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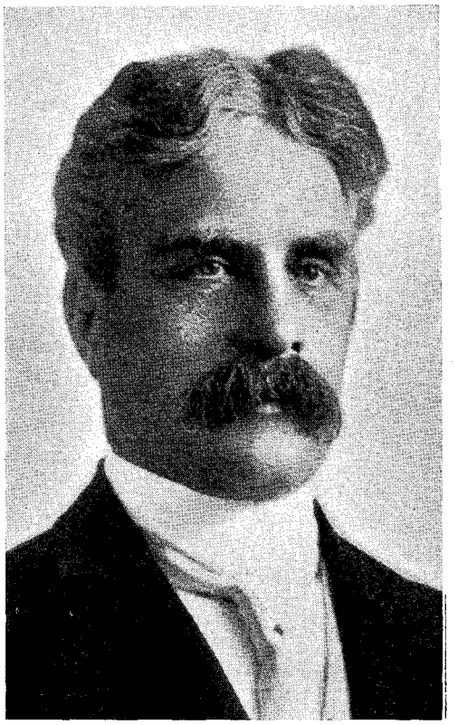
VOL. XLIII., No. 14 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1119

TOPICS OF THE DAY

RECIPROCITY'S WATERLOO

FEAR of the great American Republic was the main motive of the Canadian voters when they cast their ballots overwhelmingly against the reciprocity pact last week. So, at least, the dispatches from Canada itself report. Kipling appears to have hit the Canadian feeling precisely when he told them in his letter that he could not understand "how 9,000,000 people can enter into such arrangements as are proposed with 90,000,000 strangers on an open frontier of 4,000 miles and at the same time preserve their national integrity." That was the predominant thought that killed reciprocity, according to all reports. Kipling declared that Canada would risk her own soul if she plighted her troth to Uncle Sam, and she decided that the risk was too great. Our murder statistics and dark hints about our "commercial, legal, financial, social, and ethical standards" were flaunted in the face of the voters by Britain's imperialistic poet, and Canada concluded to have nothing to do with such an ungodly crew.

Mr. Hearst's papers attribute the result to wholesale corruption by trusts opposing reciprocity, but others reply that the majority was too sweeping to be accounted for in any other way than as a genuine expression of Canadian feeling. The manufacturing districts were expected to oppose the pact, and the farmers were expected to favor it, but all calculations were overturned and "the rural constituencies followed the example of the cities and declared against the Government." This unforeseen action of the farmers is attributed, in a Toronto dispatch to the New York *Herald*, to the feeling that our Congress will soon reduce the tariff on their products in any event, so it would be unwise to purchase that favor by concessions that will be unnecessary. "The Democrats are coming into power in the United States any way, and they will reduce or sweep away the American tariff on natural products without asking concessions from the Dominion." Such reductions will, of course, increase trade, and to some extent bring about that closer touch dreaded by Kipling. Thus our Congress could "bring to pass all the conditions predicted as disastrous by the opponents of reciprocity," remarks the Ottawa correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and Canada's soul would be again imperiled.



CANADA'S DELIVERER.

Robert Laird Borden led the forces that kept Canada safe from closer contact with the awful nation to the southward, and will be rewarded with the premiership.

The effect of this defeat on President Taft's political fortunes is a matter of keen speculation in our press. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.) says the "general impression" in the capital is that "the Administration will not be affected one way or the other politically"; and the *Herald* (Ind.) correspondent argues that Mr. Taft "can be in no wise blamed for what has taken place in a foreign country." "The country is not likely to blame him for Canada's action," agrees the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and his wisdom is confirmed by the thought that "as Canada does not approve of the pact, it must have proved a good thing for the United States if carried through." In fact, his position is strengthened by this removal of a bone of contention between the President and some of his strongest foes within the party, argues the Washington correpondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.). But others fail to see the silver lining to the President's cloud. The reciprocity pact was to mitigate the iniquities of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and now that it has failed we are left in precisely the same tariff situation that resulted in a Democratic victory last fall. The defeat "is a stunning blow to President Taft's principal policy," says Representative Carter (Dem., Okla.); and the Washington correspondent of the New York *American* (Ind.) wires his paper:

"Gloom prevails in official Washington over the returns from the Canadian election. The defeat of President Taft's pet

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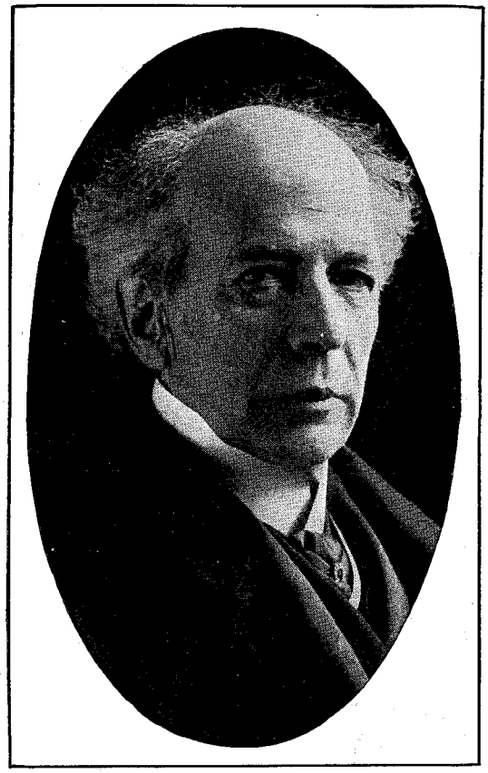
measure is acknowledged on all sides to be a serious setback to the President's aspirations for a second term. Some even predict that the overwhelming rejection of the pact will result in the next Republican National Convention selecting some standard-bearer other than the Ohioan for the 1912 campaign."

Many of our papers very naturally think the Canadians are sadly mistaken in declining to come into closer relations with such worthy and estimable people as we are. They "have evidently been governed more by prejudice than by reason in rejecting a friendly trade agreement by which both Canada and



"WE MUST BOW TO THE INEVITABLE."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada for fifteen years, says he is glad to lay down the burden.

the United States would undoubtedly have profited," remarks the New York *Tribune;* and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) agrees that in their decision "prejudice and delusion have triumphed," adding:

"The imperial pride of the people was appealed to by all sorts of political trickery, and the preposterous bogy of annexation was used effectively. Lesser political complications, however, such as the Nationalist disaffection in Quebec and the pending charges against minor officers, had their effect. The Canadian election is a triumph of reaction and ignorance."

"Popular stupidity" won the victory, in the opinion of the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which goes on to distribute the credit also among the following factors:

"Part of it belongs to the manufacturing interests, which are highly protected in Canada as they are in the United States and resent even the slightest interference with their privilege to tax consumers.

"Part of it belongs to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which is more concerned about its own dividends than about the welfare of the Canadian people.

"Part of it belongs to the United Empire Loyalists, who have never yet forgiven the United States for the war of the Revolution.

"Part of it belongs to a superpatriotic Canadian element which foolishly feared that Reciprocity might lead to annexation and the loss of Canada's national identity.

"Part of it belongs to the Conservative party, which appealed to every prejudice and passion in the campaign to dislodge the Laurier Government.

"Part of it belongs to the American protected interests, which bitterly resisted the Reciprocity Bill in Congress and helped to promote the Canadian opposition as soon as they found themselves beaten in Washington.

"The time will come, we think, when intelligent Canadian opinion will regard yesterday's election as one of the greatest disasters that has ever befallen the Dominion."

Premier Laurier "overestimated the intelligence and forecast of his people," bitterly remarks the New York *American*, which proceeds with its indictment:

"Instead of rallying to progress and international fellowship, they responded to narrowness, prejudice, and graft.

"The darkest shadow on the election of yesterday is the triumph of the American trusts in Canadian politics. The trusts won yesterday as they won so often in the United States, and by the same methods. We have routed them at last in the Republic.

"At the first invasion the Canadian voter goes down before the money and method of the American trusts. It will be many years before they free themselves from the shameful yoke.

"To President Taft and the Republican party the disaster is immense. The President called an extra session of Congress to sit during the heat of a long summer to pass this bill. He assured Congress and the country that Canada would indorse it. Now Canada has repudiated it.

"Meanwhile the President has vetoed the Democratic tariff revision-downward bills. The country has nothing whatever in the way of relief. Every Republican pledge has failed.

"The hand of the American Republic stretched in commercial fellowship across the border has been rudely rejected. Perhaps Canada will stretch the next hand."

The best-natured comment of all comes from the President himself, who said, on hearing the news:

"For me it is a great disappointment. I had hoped that it would be put through, to prove the correctness of my judgment that it would be a good thing for both countries.

"It takes two to make a bargain, and if Canada declines we can still go on doing business at the old stand."

MR. TAFT'S FIRM ANTITRUST STAND

NONE of the 199 other speeches which the President will make during his swing around the 13,000-mile circle, predict many of the editors, will surpass in interest the pronouncement he made last week in Detroit in defense of an unamended Antitrust Law. In the opinion of such eminent critics as Mr. Bryan and Senator La Follette, the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, instead of elucidating the dark places in the Sherman law, merely weakened that statute. Other critics, speaking for the corporations, complained that the decisions in question left it more uncertain than ever before just what practises are permissible under the law, and what are not. Both classes of objectors agreed that the law must be amended. President Taft, on the other hand, defends with vigor the Court's interpretation of the Antitrust Law; declares that, thus interpreted, it becomes "a valuable government asset and instrument"; emphatically opposes the suggestion to amend it; repudiates the modern theory that it is no longer possible to conduct big business on a free competitive basis; and predicts "the voluntary breaking up of all combinations in restraint of trade within the inhibition of the statute." Incidentally, he reiterates his advocacy of Federal incorporation.

His great Sherman-law revival meeting, remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), "is already bringing sinners to grace"; and it points to such items of current rumor as that the International Harvester Company has applied to the Government for permission to reorganize in conformity with the Antitrust Law, and that other great combinations, including the United States Steel Corporation, are looking toward a similar step. "There is evidence of a general movement among industrial combinations that are threatened with suits by the Government to dissolve

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and reorganize under Government approval," writes a Washington correspondent, who sees in such action "the logical sequel" to the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases. In a dispatch to the New York *Sun* (Ind.) this correspondent goes on to say:

"It is said that the officers of many industrial combinations have been advised by their lawyers that the interpretation put upon the Sherman Law by the Supreme Court is not likely to be rendered less severe by anything that is to happen in the near future. In fact all of the evidence points in the other direction. The House is overwhelmingly Democratic and Democrats and Insurgent Republicans voting together can put through Congress at the coming session and put up to President Taft some very drastic legislation. And the indications are that the forces are now moving in Congress to that very end. Bills by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, a Taft Republican and formerly the Administration's representative in the Department of Justice, specially commissioned to prosecute antitrust cases, and by Senator La Follette, Insurgent Republican, are now pending in the Senate. Representative Martin Littleton and other influential members of Congress have antitrust bills pending in the House."

And in a later issue he quotes the prediction of an officer of the Department of Justice that the Supreme Court will not be called upon to decide any more big trust cases, because such cases "will be settled amicably" and those already filed will "probably be dismissed" on promise of dissolution. We read further:

"The political effect of the movement to dissolve and reorganize in conformity with the law among the industrial combinations is not being overlooked in Washington. Its most important significance, according to the Administration's friends, will be to prove the efficacy of the Sherman Law as interpreted by the Supreme Court and to discredit those politicians like Senator La Follette who have declared that the court emasculated the law and made it ineffective as a weapon against trusts and combinations in restraint of trade."

Returning to *The World's* apt metaphor, we find that paper suggesting that "the conversions would be more genuine if Evangelist Taft had a few trust magnates in jail to serve as an example to the others." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), however, believes that "big business" is now in a more tractable mood than it has manifested for many a day, and it draws a rosy

ON THE TRAIL OF TAFT.
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

picture of the reorganized oil and tobacco companies as "models for the law-abiding." Many doubters, predicts the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), will have their minds set at rest by the President's clear statement of the trust problem in its relation to the Supreme Court's decisions. The situation, declares this Boston paper, can now be understood by all, and "the President can now, therefore, appeal to the people for their support in his program of the enforcement of the Antitrust Law now properly interpreted."

THE WRONG WAY TO HIS HEART.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"The best judgment of the country, regardless of party, will applaud his stand," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.). And the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) agrees with the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), that "no industry conducted on legitimate lines has anything to fear from the Taft Administration." This view is more fully exprest in the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"President Taft takes an impregnable position when he declares that the antitrust law needs no amendment. . . . Business men who continue to violate the Sherman act and to defy it, now that its meaning has been clearly made known, have not the slightest ground to complain that 'business is disturbed' by these prosecutions. They themselves are guilty of the grossest contributory negligence in inviting the disturbance of which they complain. Innocent business that is disturbed, and seriously disturbed, by procedures against the trusts has, on the other hand, ample cause to complain of those who are inviting the disturbance. The plea of ignorance can no longer avail the violators of the Antitrust Law."

The President, in his Detroit address, challenges the critics of the Supreme Court's Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust decisions to point out what particular contract or restraint of trade they would condemn which would not be condemned within the definition of the statute as laid down by Chief Justice White. These decisions, he declares, are "epoch-making," and "the public has not yet come to realize the effect which they are certain to have." After twenty years of litigation, he says, the Supreme Court has made the law clear; and he summarizes the result in a single sentence which the New York *Times* characterizes as "the best short definition of the intent of the law that we have seen." This is the sentence:

"Any contract in restraint of trade, made for the purpose of excluding competition, controlling prices, or of maintaining a monopoly, in part or in whole, is contrary to the statute and is subject to injunction and indictment under this statute in the Federal courts where it affects interstate trade."

At last, he says, the Antitrust Law "is really accomplishing the purpose of its framers, and is enforcing a reform in the business methods of this country which will be as useful as it is widespread." He informs us, moreover, that the Attorney-General

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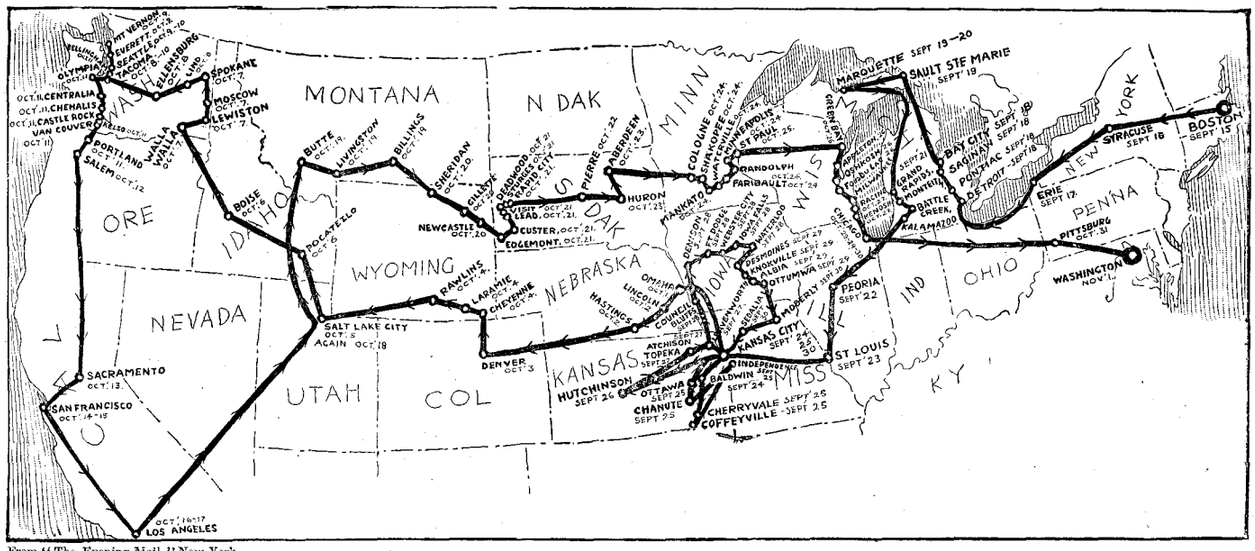

From "The Evening Mail," New York.

THE PRESIDENT'S 13,000-MILE ITINERARY.

In the course of this swing around the circle, which began on September 15 and will end on November 1, Mr. Taft is scheduled to visit 115 cities and to make 200 speeches.

has instituted investigations of "all the industrial companies with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion" that they are conducting business in violation of the Antitrust Law. These investigations "are in various stages of completion." "Under these conditions," he goes on to say, "I am entirely opposed to an amendment to the Antitrust Law," which has been "tested and brought into practical and beneficial use by twenty years of litigation and construction by the highest court." He declares, moreover, that as a result of the Supreme Court's decree the Standard Oil Company and the Tobacco Company are now in process of division into "actually competing parts," under such provisions that "an injunction shall be constantly operative to prevent by contempt proceedings any assumption of the old relations of a monopoly." In another passage which has attracted much attention he says:

"It needed these two great decisions to teach the business public that at least not in the supreme tribunal of this country would the claim be listened to, that in this day and generation we have passed beyond the possibility of free competition as consistent with proper business growth, or that we have reached a time when only regulated monopoly and the fixing of prices by governmental authority are consistent with future progress. We did get along with competition: we can get along with it. We did get along without monopoly: we can get along without it; and the business men of this country must square themselves to that necessity."

Immediately after the delivery of his Detroit speech rumors were heard that a particularly vigorous antitrust paragraph had been omitted at the last moment. This dropt paragraph, which was then made public by the President's authority, reads as follows:

"I am glad to be able to add that if Congress shall continue needed appropriations, every trust of any size that violates the statute, before the end of this Administration in 1913, will be brought into court and acquiesce in a degree of disintegration by which competition between its parts shall be restored and preserved under the persuasive and restrictive influence of a permanent and continuing injunction."

President Taft is "against big business," declares the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), which criticizes his stand and maintains that "only by great organizations like the Standard Oil Company and the International Harvester Company can the international markets for goods which we now export be effectively invaded and controlled." Unless our manufacturers can be permitted to combine for the invasion of the world markets, says the Hartford paper, "the United States must cease to be a factor in the great contest for world trade in which Great Britain and Germany are now our successful rivals."

Peculiarly significant, as reflecting the views of industry and finance, are the comments of *The Iron Age* (N. Y.) and *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (N. Y.). Says the leading organ of the iron and steel trades:

"This country has had practically eight years of turmoil and harassing interference with business. Barring loss of lives and actual destruction of material, the expense to the country could hardly have been greater if it had been engaged in actual warfare with some other power. . . . The country has seen a continuous increase in the activity of government agencies in interfering with business matters, and the past year has had crowded into it more developments of this character than any previous twelvemonths. We have had final stages in the prosecution of great corporations and we have had investigations of several corporations proceeding simultaneously. In addition to all the ordinary investigations by the Executive branch of the Federal Government, we have had this year a siege of Congressional investigation. And now President Taft has declared in a public address at Detroit that he proposes to continue to enforce the Sherman antitrust act against 'all the industrial companies with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion that they have been organized for a purpose and are conducting business on a plan which is in violation of the antitrust law.' It would seem as if this condition of affairs must mean the culmination of the long period of business turmoil. We may be unduly hopeful, but we are strongly inclined to the opinion that a decline in this class of agitation will be perceptible in the near future."

And in *The Chronicle* we find, instead of enthusiasm over the President's antitrust stand, a picture of the financial situation painted in somber hues. Here it is:

"Not alone has the stock market latterly taken a huge downward plunge, but the decline in many lines of trade has also been very much accentuated. The causes lie on the surface and are known to all intelligent and well-informed persons. The radical policies of the day have thrown doubt about the stability of investments and checked new enterprises.

"Capital, proverbially timid, will not venture into new undertakings of large magnitude in view of what is happening, and it is difficult even to obtain moderate supplies of new capital for the development and proper carrying on of existing undertakings. So the country's industries jog along in irregular and uneven fashion. Of course, the consumptive wants of a population of over 90,000,000 are such that complete inertia can never occur. But growth and progress, which were formerly the dominant feature of the country's industrial life, are completely lacking, and therefore prosperity is also lacking. In a word, there is no vim,

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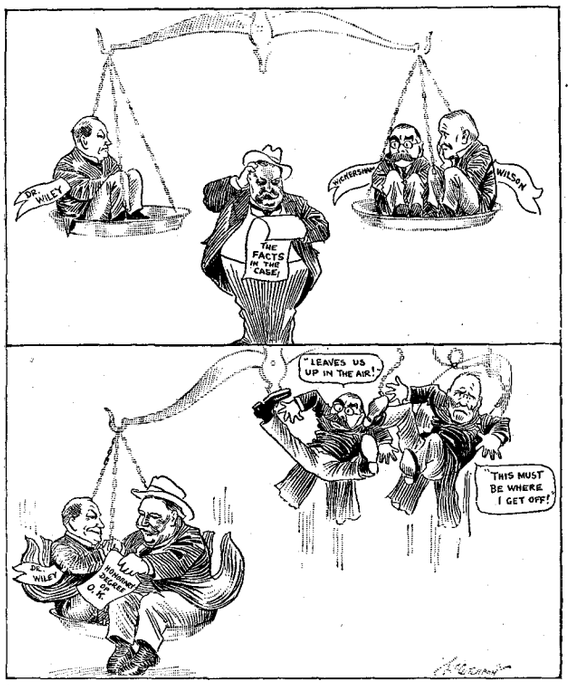
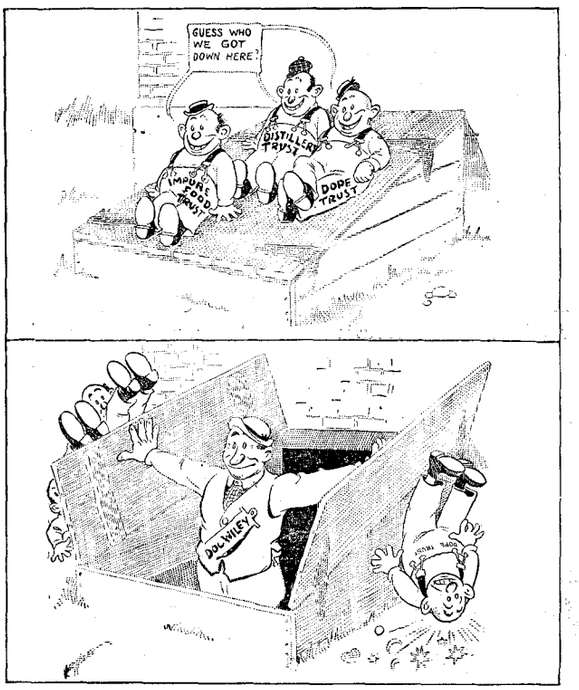


WILEY WINS.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



WILEY!
—Rehse in the New York *Evening Mail*.

SKETCHES OF THE WILEY VERDICT.

no spirit of trade, and not a trace of the enthusiasm and buoyancy which are indispensable requisites to carrying commerce to new heights."

THE UPRISING OF THE GOVERNORS

THE CRITICS of our Federal courts have now been joined by the Governors of nearly half the States, a situation that is probably unprecedented in our history and that may result in more power for the Governors, or more for the courts, as one or the other emerges victorious. When the House of Governors, by a vote of 24 to 1, appointed a committee to represent it in the Minnesota rate case now pending before the United States Supreme Court and to file briefs with that court as a protest against Justice Sanborn's decision, the press of the country was at first startled by the unusual nature of this move. It meant, in effect, the carrying before the Supreme Court of a protest in the name of the States against Federal usurpation of State powers, and while the issue of "State's rights" can claim nothing of novelty, this particular method of putting it before the country was apparently as unexpected as it is unprecedented. "Whether this action impresses the Supreme Court or not," ironically remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "it will certainly impress the public with the ease with which a congress of Governors loses its head." "Have our friends the Governors any reason to suspect that the Justices are about to violate their oath and betray their trust?" asks *The World* (Dem.), of the same city. To the Washington *Post* (Ind.), the attitude of the Governors seems "impudent" and worthy to be "laughed out of court," and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) deplores their "ill-advised attack on the Federal courts." And the Salt Lake *Herald-Republican* (Rep.) can see in the whole matter nothing but the useless reopening of a question settled once for all by the Civil War. Says the Utah paper:

"When the conference of Governors of the various States of the Union criticized Judge Sanborn of the United States Circuit Court for his decision in favor of the railroads in the Minnesota rate case, it opened a question which was settled half a century ago by the expenditure of much blood and treasure—the question of whether the rights of the States or of the Federal Government should be paramount."

The whole proceeding, thinks the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* (Rep.), "illustrates the muddle into which insurgency in Republican States and Bryan radicalism in Democratic States is getting itself." And it goes on to explain—

"The whole agitation of radicalism, insurgency, and Socialism for the past ten years has been for just what these Governors are protesting against—for enlargement of governmental power at Washington. Now that the instantaneous uplifters are getting what they asked for—what they insisted the 'people' must have or perish—they do not like it at all. They suddenly discover what every man of sense saw all the time, that the necessary price of more government at Washington is less government in the States."

A great many papers, on the other hand, declare that the Governors acted with perfect propriety, and that any movement to delimit the twilight zone between Federal and State jurisdiction over the railroads should be welcomed by the public. And in a formal statement Governors Harmon (Dem.) and Hadley (Rep.)—who with Governor Aldrich (Rep.) make up the committee—refer to an "apparent misunderstanding by some" of the purpose of the committee, and explain that they "expect to deal only with the legal side of the controversy." In this statement they go on to say:

"Every State in the Union is equally and vitally interested in the decision of this question, as the right of each State to regulate its own international commerce would be destroyed by an adverse decision. We expect to ascertain as to what cases will first be considered by the Supreme Court in which this question will be decided, and if it is deemed advisable we will ask leave to present to the court a brief and argument in support of the right of the States to regulate commerce wholly within their borders."

The twenty-four States whose governors indorsed the appointment and purpose of this committee are:

Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska,

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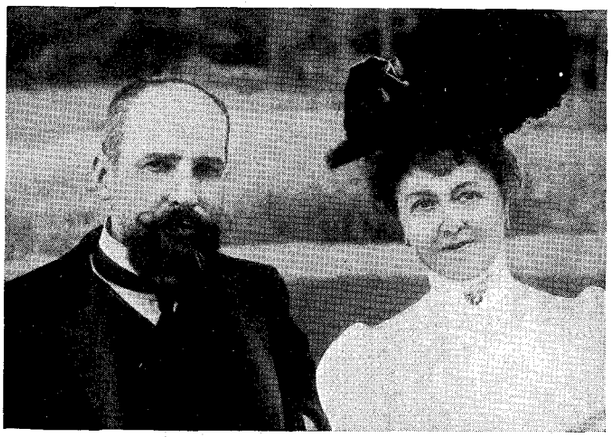
New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In an interview Governor Harmon declares that since the States are all vitally interested in the final outcome of the Minnesota rate case "there is nothing radical or revolutionary in their taking their plea before the Supreme Court." Not only has Governor Harmon a reputation for conservatism, but, as the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks, "having been Attorney-General of the United States he is perfectly familiar with Supreme Court practise."

The decision of Judge Sanborn of the United States Circuit Court in the Minnesota rate case "was undoubtedly a blow



THE MURDERED PREMIER AND HIS WIFE.

"Outside the Duma, in the public theaters, in the parks, at political gatherings, no man had ever seen that iron visage, for exposure meant death."

to State's rights," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "in that it set up the doctrine that regulation of railroad rates by State authority within the territorial limits of the State was unconstitutional whenever such regulation interfered with the regulation of interstate rates by the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission." The danger of such a decision, *The Republican* goes on to say, lies in the fact that "while effective State regulation of intrastate rates may be rendered impossible, the Federal authority would still be non-effective in the same area, and the twilight zone between Federal and State control would appear wherein the carriers would be supreme." This idea was put vigorously before the House of Governors by Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, who declared that "if the decision of Justice Sanborn becomes the law of this country, the twilight zone will so broaden that we will never see daylight again in the regulation of passenger and freight rates."

While the Governors in conference seemed completely to forget party differences in their rally to the defense of State's rights, it is noticeable that the larger volume of newspaper applause comes from the Democratic press. Thus we find their stand most enthusiastically commended in such Democratic organs as the St. Louis *Republic*, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* and *News-Leader*, the Charleston *Post*, the Raleigh *News and Observer*, the Philadelphia *Record*, the Buffalo *Times*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

Turning to the independent press, we find similar expressions of commendation in the Chicago *Record-Herald*, the Baltimore *News*, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the Washington *Times*, and the Indianapolis *News*.

But among the Republican editors enthusiasm over the action of the Governors is farther to seek. The Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind. Rep.), it is true, declares that their stand "deserves to be welcomed as an expression of health and vigor in the life of the States." But it adds an expression of doubt as to whether the rights of the States have really suffered any invasion. And the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) argues against the "double regulation of railroads," and in defense of Judge Sanborn's decision, in the following paragraphs:

"The States have delegated to Congress the power to regulate interstate commerce. That power they surely can not take away by any legislation of their own. If a rate restriction imposed within a State qualifies, embarrasses, or complicates the rates on through interstate traffic, as it sometimes undertakes to do, it is in effect a nullification of an act of Congress; and the power should and does reside in the Federal courts to check the restriction.

"It is certainly unfair to the railroads to expect them to conform to two conflicting or cumulative sorts of rate regulation, one national and the other State. The roads can adjust themselves to the edicts of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but they can not safely adjust themselves not only to those, but to regulation inconsistent with those edicts, adopted by the States. . . . . .

"If the Governors of the States really undertake to bolster up the State authority in this regard, at the expense of the national authority, they will be engaging in a vain attempt to set back the hands of the clock of history. The tendency has all been the other way—and it has been wholly conducive to the convenience of the general public and protective of the rights of shippers throughout the country."

THE MYSTERY OF STOLYPIN'S MURDER

WHEN THE GOVERNMENT organ of Russia, the *Novoye Vremya*, says that the assassination of Premier Stolypin means "a new chapter for Russia," in which "Socialism and Judaism must be taken in an iron grasp," it is hardly surprizing that many observers conclude that the assassin did his fellow Socialists and Jews a poor service. The deed will probably bring a "fresh, unreasoning assault on the poor Jews in South Russia," predicts the New York *Times*, and the Denver *Republican* adds that it will not only make the Government harsher, but will "supply it at the same time with an excuse for its severity," which it has stood somewhat in need of. The inquiry into the deed, however, reveals that there was "complicity on the part of prominent officials," and it is hinted that the secret police were in the plot. The assassin himself was detailed to guard the Premier, in disregard of the latter's orders to assign no spy or informer to such a post, and the secret police, says the *Novoye Vremya*, tried to spirit him away after he had fired the fatal shot. So the Socialists and Jews may prove to be about as guilty as the lamb that was devoured by the wolf for muddying the water upstream.

Some agree with the Baltimore *News* that Stolypin was "the appointed agent of Russia's reconstruction," and the only man able to handle the situation; and concur with the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in thinking his death "a national misfortune." But this feeling is far from unanimous. The St. Petersburg *Riech* calls him "a political bankrupt," who has "left the country an enormous task as a political legacy," and the New York *World* believes that "Stolypin, with his spies and his brutal punishments, has done little." It will be recalled, however, that he seemed to be the only man able to repress the revolutionary risings of a few years ago, and the question of most interest now is whether his successor can keep the lid down with equal success. The next few months in Russia will be watched with world-wide interest.

Stolypin's conflicts with the Duma, notes the New York *Evening Post* in an interesting description of the man, found him a figure much to be feared and always the winner. "The flashing black eyes reminded one of wild beasts glaring from dark caverns," wrote a correspondent to this paper, continuing:

"The Prime Minister's jet-black hair and beard conveyed an additional impression of masculinity and savage force. At

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times I found myself reminded of the hard, bearded stone faces of inscrutable Babylonian kings. This impression became very strong when Stolypin, who rarely indulges in gestures, made with a brawny right arm a single, swift, decisive sweep. One could almost hear the whiz and see the gleam of an imaginary saber. This may seem an exaggeration. It is not. For at that very period Stolypin's arm smote off its seven heads a day, and never once signed a reprieve. Genghis Khan may have committed greater slaughter in his fits of passion, but I do not know of any dim Oriental potentate whose rage was so cold and so systematically deadly as that of the Czar's president of council."

The Evening Post continues the pen-sketch elsewhere as follows:

"Even when half invisible, talking to somebody behind the Speaker's chair, Stolypin used to dominate the Duma to such an extent that you could hear a pin drop. The colossal breadth of the shoulders; the stride, heavy, menacing, yet very sure, rapid and elastic; the pent-up vitality, energy, and force that seemed to radiate from the man—all these things combined to throw into a kind of hypnotic trance a House which undoubtedly contained many desperate men.

"Whenever he sat in the ministerial benches, which face the Duma, he absorbed all the attention of the House as his every movement was scrutinized with an anxiety that was almost painful. If he reached an abrupt masterful hand for a book, if he spoke to the Minister of War, if he even scribbled a note on the desk in front of him, he did these things with an air of energy and finality difficult to describe. That he was self-conscious on these occasions one could not believe. His grimness seemed rather to be that of a man facing death every hour of the twenty-four, and facing it at very close range whenever he addrest the second Duma. Outside the Duma, in the public theaters, in the parks, at political gatherings, no man had ever seen that iron visage, for exposure meant death.

"M. Stolypin was affectionately loyal to his sovereign; yet was not afraid to speak plainly to him. Two crises in his life illustrated these two traits. When he was shot in the opera-house at Kief last week, he stood up amid the excited people, with his mortal wound, and, facing the royal box, where the Czar was standing up, made the sign of the cross to invoke the Divine protection for the monarch.

"In the early part of this year M. Stolypin offered his resignation to the Czar, and it appeared that the reasons were personal. M. Stolypin was meeting opposition from friends of the Czar in the Council of Empire. These men were Gen. Vladimir Trepoff and P. N. Durnovo. M. Stolypin had the courage to tell the Czar bluntly that, unless Trepoff and Durnovo were repudiated, he must get a new premier. The Czar capitulated, and M. Stolypin remained."

In a remarkable editorial printed before the complicity of the secret police in the murder was discovered in Russia, the New York *Call* (Socialist) declared its opinion that the killing of Stolypin "was instigated by those protectors of the Russian throne who have become suspicious of the very means they have devised to protect the throne" for "no fanatic revolutionist would have shot down a mere Minister when he could have fired at the Czar himself, for he would have been actuated by the same idea in killing a Minister as would have possest him in killing a ruler." This Socialist paper goes on:

"There is every reason for believing that the action of Bogroff was inspired by the Russian bureaucracy. It is desperately seeking to uphold itself, but not to support the 'Little Father.' The members of the bureaucracy would unhesitatingly make a 'victim' of him in order to hold their own tenuous grasp on existence.

"Two things of supreme importance must be recognized in this killing:

"The period of triumphant reaction is coming to an end.

"The reactionists themselves, in order to win immunity, are desperately striving to create an antisemitic outbreak.

"Through the latter they hope not only to arouse the fanatic Russian revolutionists, but also to gain the money to finance their own campaign of blood and fire.

"Since the war with Japan Russia has borrowed heavily from the international bankers. What has become of the money? What is Russia's real standing in the pawnshops of the world where crowns and scepters are pledged?

"It is admittedly the lowest of any rich country in the world. The conditions which served to humiliate Russia when it confronted Japan have been operating since the peace treaty was signed. The same long line of nobles, of bureaucrats, and of double-faced traitors has lined up to share in the money Russia borrowed. They have squandered the borrowings since the war the same as they squandered the borrowings before the war. But since the war, and following the uprising against the atrocious mismanagement of the war, they have had access to new cash. The plentiful money furnished by the international bankers to put down the insurrection of the intelligent and aroused Russian people has been used in the wildest debauchery.

"Part of it has been devoted to the development and extension of the spy system. Now that that system has become so efficient that the originators of it may become the victims, there is consternation.

"Of course, it is understood that the real heads will not be the victims. But with the same relentless ferocity that impelled the Russian aristocracy to maintain the spy system, it now turns it on those who developed the system. It also makes the developers victims for the purpose of protecting itself. Stolypin is the first.

"It would be, perhaps, merely a matter for a paragraph if the spy system affected Russia only. But we have it in this country. In the Russian colony, the largest homogeneous people we have, it is well developed.

"They can protect themselves only through absolute publicity. They must realize that their welfare is bound up with the whole American people. The reason is this: That admirable American, Theodore Roosevelt, developed to a maximum the idea of the Secret Service group. He used it for his own ends. It can apply equally to foreign groups or to home groups, but it applies."

CALIFORNIA'S SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO a seventy-six-year-old woman, Miss Susan B. Anthony, led, in California, one of the most spectacular woman-suffrage campaigns that this country has ever known. "She trudged through the streets from meeting to meeting, covered the State by rail, steamboat, and stage, so that no hamlet could escape her," we read in the New York *Evening Post;* "she worked as hard as her youngest assistant from the start of the fight until the last gun was fired; she capped the climax on election night by making a personal

HAND HER THE CLUB.

—Buel in the Sacramento *Bee.*

tour on foot to inspect the counting at the polling places—even when the word came that the cause had been overthrown, she declined to be downcast. 'Be of good cheer,' she said, 'California will have suffrage.'" Miss Anthony died in 1906 with

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her prophecy still unfulfilled; but younger advocates of the cause who remember her fight hope and expect that the forecast will be amply justified on October 10, when California will again vote on this question. In 1896, recalls a suffrage advocate, "radical methods alienated a great deal of sympathy that otherwise might have attached itself to the cause; and another factor that bulked large in that campaign" was the balloting of 5,000 Chinese, "who were generally conceded to be in opposition to suffrage." But the Chinese are not voting any more, continues the writer, and the 7,000-majority of the "antis" in 1896 will this time be overcome. In fact, the women hope to vote in the Los Angeles city elections of December 4.

In 1896, "just as now," writes Ida Husted Harper in *The Woman's Journal* (Boston), "the women were allowed to work all through the campaign with apparently no opposition, but a few weeks before election, representatives of the State Liquor Dealers' Association met in San Francisco and issued a circular letter to every liquor-seller in California, grocer, druggist, and saloon-keeper, saying: 'It is to your interest and to ours to work against the Woman Suffrage Amendment.'" The writer says further that "the present reform movement in California makes it impossible to work through the political 'machines' in the old-fashioned way, therefore they (the 'antis') will try to create an adverse public sentiment through the power of political prestige." And she concludes:

"They will have behind them the corporations, who naturally do not want the number of voters doubled; the liquor interests, from the manufacturers down, who fear nothing so much as votes in the hands of women; and the already existing Anti-Suffrage Society, composed of fashionable women, whose influence over society is of exactly the same nature as that of the corrupt forces mentioned above over the body politic."

Former United States Senators Frank P. Flint and Cornelius Cole, and former Assistant Attorney-General Oscar P. Lawlor, are reported to be the moving spirits in the Anti-Suffrage Society. "With such enemies," contends the New Orleans *Item*, "the cause of woman suffrage in California ought to be near the time when all is over but the shouting; they ought to become suffragettes themselves if they want to ruin the whole business." Let us see, says *The Item*, "who's who" in this list, and it proceeds in a vein that is anything but flattering:

"First in order of eminence is Frank P. Flint. You remember Flint. He was United States Senator from California in those happy days when the Southern Pacific Railroad governed the State and sent its favorites to Washington. Mr. Flint was one of those Senators who supported Lorimer. He is now in private life, but seeking notoriety again as an opponent of a good cause.

"The next is another relic of the days of railroad rule in California, Cornelius Cole, known for nothing in the world at large but his services to a corrupt political system, but well known in that service.

"Last, but by no means least, is Oscar P. Lawlor. For a man whom nature intended for obscurity, Lawlor has won more than his share of fame. The public is not likely soon to forget his connection with the notorious Ballinger case. Lawlor was the Assistant Attorney-General who was so active in the rigging of that defense of the discredited and devious Secretary of the Interior, which involved the easy-going President in his subordinate's shame. When Ballinger, in his righteous resentment of the charges which an outraged press brought against him in behalf of an outraged people, swore that he would sue everybody to regain his damaged character, it was Lawlor, you may remember, who was going to brand every independent newspaper and magazine in the country with libel. You may have wondered whatever became of Ballinger's bold resolve to reestablish his character in open court. So have we. No one has ever heard anything of those suits since *Collier's* defied him to go ahead and sue. So Lawlor is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen by no deeds, but only by his noble intentions toward a wronged public official who—also—has 'retired' to private life."

Congressman Kent should also be rated among the dissenters, claims the San Francisco *Post*, despite the fact that he claims to favor suffrage. Supporting this contention, *The Post* quotes the following from the Congressman on his official position:

"It's a fierce job. There were the suffragists, for instance. My wife is one and so am I, but I have got in the habit of dodging them. They called on me one morning in Washington. I told them, sure, I would go over and change the Constitution for them—I didn't have much to do that morning."

The antisuffrage papers of the country appear to be giving the cause the "silent treatment" at the present time; but the antisuffrage societies speak out occasionally. One of them argues that man must retain sole control of the ballot or woman will no longer stand in awe of him, as now. "What woman wants a man whose power of law-giving is no more than equal to her own?" inquires the Illinois League Opposed to Suffrage:

"Woman has her own ultimate status as the mother of men, the exemplar and expounder of all noble, moral, and spiritual gifts, her crowning adornment at the hands of her Maker. If you give her, besides, the uttermost gift of man, his power to rule, you destroy the equality between them. What have you left him as his distinguishing trait? He sinks at once to the level of the working woman's inefficient husband, the commercial woman's errand boy, the worthless, dissipated duke of the multimillionaire's heiress. What true woman would ever, even for bread-and-butter's sake or for the sake of a strawberry crown, marry a man so shorn of his manhood? . . . . . .

"She has her great gift from God's own hand, which man has no power to take from her except at his own eternal loss. Equally inalienable is his birthright. If he were thoughtlessly or foolishly to rob himself of it, what would become of that mutual homage and respect which is the natural bond between the sexes? No, let him keep for himself something by which we may still reverence him, the horns of Moses, his manly power of law-giving!"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

He's the same Dr. Wiley they speak of so highly.—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

As we understand President Taft, something is the matter with the Department of Agriculture but it isn't Dr. Wiley.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The suffragettes should "stop, look, and listen." Voters are obliged to disclose their ages on registration day, under oath.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Governor Wilson's attention is respectfully invited to certain baseball clubs that have been in the habit of winning the pennant before the season opened.—*Port Huron Times.*

Secretary MacVeagh says the people "are simply pausing to take their breath." Their breath is the only thing left for them to take without being overcharged.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Uncle Andy Carnegie has given $150,000 to Switzerland for a hero fund, and it ought to go to travelers who tour the hotels of the country without giving tips.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Seventy-four women are now holding office in Kansas, and a press dispatch says they do not loaf around the corner drug-store, they do not play cards during office hours. Give 'em time, give 'em time. Too much should not be expected of them all at once.—*Richmond News Leader.*

At least one nation will be denied a "free hand in Morocco"—the Moors.—*Boston Herald.*

Now that thieves have taken to stealing old masters, the proper authorities should place a guard over "Uncle Joe" Cannon.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The New York tailors who set the fashions have gone on a strike, which is more than those who meekly follow them have ever had the courage to do.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Experts announce that England's coal-supply will be exhausted in 175 years. Possibly Congress may have the Alaskan coal-fields opened by that time.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

Mr. Edison reiterates his idea that sleep is unnecessary. He invented this epigram years ago—just before he made the first phonograph, in fact.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Rudyard Kipling has written something in opposition to reciprocity. After reading it one can understand why he hasn't been writing much recently.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A man who was praying on the asphalt along Fifth Avenue for the "wicked rich" of New York is being held for examination as to his sanity. Such a hopeless effort.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

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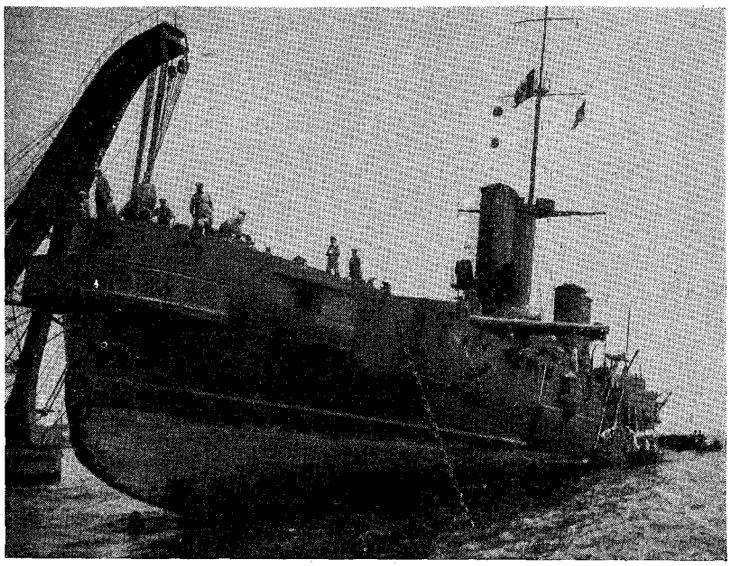
FOREIGN COMMENT

HOW LOVE WRECKS NAVIES

IN TIME of crime or disaster the French proverb says *cherchez la femme*, search for the woman. Helen brought destruction to Troy and Alexander's Thais prompted the "great Emathian conqueror" to fire the royal palace at Persepolis. Nowadays the same sex that worked all this sad mischief are playing havoc with ships of war. Italy is the present scene of this activity. One captain has just run an $8,000,000 cruiser on the rocks while doing nautical "stunts" to astonish his lady-love, and critics say that many other naval officers have the same incentive, but have had better luck in keeping afloat. Italy has suffered the loss of one of her largest armored cruisers, says Amilcare Cipriani in the Paris *Humanité*, through the doting fondness of the captain of the *S. Giorgio* for a worthless woman. After referring to the "pernicious influence" of women on the destinies of nations in the past, this Italian writer proceeds:



THE "SAN GIORGIO" ON THE ROCKS.

The captain steered his craft by the light that lies in woman's eyes, and came to grief.

"Italy has recently had a mournful experience of this sort. In regard to the destruction of the armored cruiser *San Giorgio*, we only have to look out for the woman in order to see the explanation of it. Captain Albenga was in command of this fine ship. After a luxurious repast, he wished to show off to his friends, and particularly to the Countess Boccardo, with whom he was in love, his accomplishments as a brilliant seaman. He therefore invited them to a party on the cruiser which had been committed to his charge for the defense of the nation in case of war."

Then he ordered full speed ahead and ran along the Bay of Naples, without taking any heed of the red buoys "which pointed out danger to the most ignorant of the fishermen and other inhabitants of the coast." To quote further:

"The mighty Captain Albenga was not in the least disturbed by the perils of the reefs. His vessel foamed along at full speed. His attention was fixt only on the eyes of his dulcinea, whose beauty was, indeed, slightly *passée*. He ran along the coast with all the confidence of a sailor navigating on the high seas. The fishermen and others on shore saw that the *San Giorgio* was rushing blindly on to destruction. The illustrious commander alone failed to see it. The signs of distress made on shore opened the eyes of every one but Albenga, for a seadog of his character despises all such warnings. Two cannon-shots sounded from the shore to attract the attention of the captain and his fine crew. Albenga was deaf. Plowing along at thirty-six miles an hour the ship dashed itself to pieces on reefs which were visible even to the naked eye.

"Thus this pleasure party ended with a loss to the nation of $8,000,000—the price of one of the finest vessels in the Italian navy. Perhaps you think that this pestilent and stupid commander, who lost a cruiser which he was navigating with criminal carelessness for the amusement of an antique *demi-mondaine*, would have been immediately disciplined. No such thing. You don't know the King and his ministers. As for the King, he said not a word. And yet he makes himself understood when he demands of the people millions of treasure to provide a fleet and an army worthy of Italy and of himself. For he is in the habit of talking about 'My fleet' and 'My army.' . . . You see into what hands are entrusted the life of a people and the future of a nation."

Of course, contributors to Socialist papers like the *Humanité* think that all could be remedied by a change of government, yet many Socialists have been credited with instituting a propaganda of destructive sabotage against ships and muniments of war, and the notorious case of the *Jena*, which sank in harbor, has been credited to Socialistic activity. So the Government denounced by this Socialist writer as responsible for the wreck would seem to be aiding the party in its destructive work. Yet Mr. Cipriani indignantly proceeds as follows:

"Now is the time to put an end to this infamous monarchy! If the Italian people have not courage enough to get rid of it by an act of violence, they are lost forever. And to think that there are some Socialists who support such a government! Such a consideration fills us with profound dismay. The Italian revolution, when it comes, will have a sad duty to perform, yes, a most painful duty. In order to assure the future of the proletariat the revolutionists will have to get rid of some of the very elect, who, instead of laboring for their cause, are promoting the work of rapine and treachery."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEPOPULATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

WHILE THE POOR of Great Britain are working at starvation wages and the Government is devising every conceivable measure to tax the rich and relieve the needy, great tracts of land that might be yielding fruitful harvests are lying idle and bare, given over to weeds, rabbits, and pheasants. We do not learn this from some hostile critic in Germany or France, but from *The English Review* (London), where Mr. P. E. Green tells of a sad trip he took through a rural region that might be supporting a large population, but is not. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" describes pretty accurately the picture he saw. Gray's image of the plowman homeward wending his weary way is now obsolete. The wheat-fields that feed England are furrowed in Canada, the United States, and Argentina. Mr. Green, in traversing what was once a rich agricultural district in Hampshire, met "a man in velveteens, with a gun over his shoulder." He calls this man, who was drest like a poacher, "the typical rustic" of the region. "In him lies no hope of the future. While he remains, the husbandman departs."

He describes one of the villages, Coombe by name. Coombe, etymologically, means a "hollow valley" in the South Downs of England, generally peopled and having a church in the center. The Coombe this writer visited had lost all its inhabitants,

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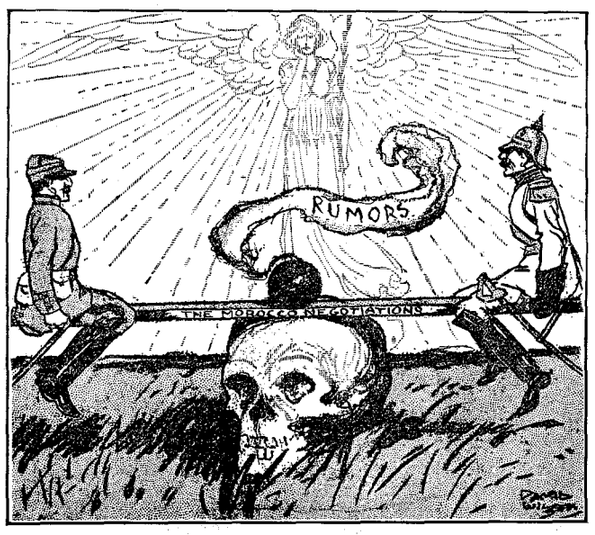
shepherds, plowmen, carters, etc., by migration to the towns. "At Coombe, lying stagnant in the cup of the hills, we come upon grim tragedy, unrelieved":

"The field I crossed to reach the village was full of withered, unharvested grasses, and tall seed-bearing wild carrots and thistles, shoulder high. Rabbits scurried away at almost every step, while pheasants and partridges filled the air with a whir of



THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.
—*The Daily Chronicle* (London).

wings. The first cottage I lighted on was literally falling down. The thatch had long disappeared, leaving the rafters and beams bare as bones to the skies; the garden, a waste of luxuriant weeds, where brambles were trying to cover this rueful desolation. As I entered the village I passed a row of four cottages under one thatch. Only one was occupied, the other three, with their doors and windows battered in, had been given over to the rats to play havoc in and for the wind to whistle through. From the occupied cottage issued a slatternly young woman with a sporting dog, probably a gamekeeper's, at her heels. They tell me that many of the cottages in this village and most of the land are owned by a city magnate, and that when a family leaves a cottage, to seek employment or the higher wages and the larger freedom of the towns, no attempt is made either to repair or to relet the cottage. For an influx of human life may disturb the pheasants. Where pheasants are wanted, the peasant is not. Very much the same thing seems to be dominant at Coombe. Coombe is now one vast rabbit-warren."

Standing on one of those heights in England's southern hills where Lord Macaulay describes the beacons as blazing to warn the country of the approach of Philip's Armada or to celebrate England's triumphs, he gloomily observes:

"But to-day, tho it would not be difficult to find the rubbish to burn, from the acres and acres given over to sport, it would be difficult to get the men from the hillside or valley to build the beacon. A gibbet to-day stands as a landmark, arresting, sinister, pointing, on the right and on the left, to an empty country-side."

He finds all "the beautiful wooded estate of Norman Court" given up to game. The peasantry have vanished. "Starvation, it is true, may not be so apparent on the country-side as it was of yore. It has merely shifted its quarters. As the people leave the country-side, starvation, attaching itself as a camp-follower to the rural exodus, finds its lair in the foul dens of the cities." Walking through this fertile district, he remarks:

"The absence of human beings in this valley grows upon you, until you begin to wonder if you really are in England. This is the highroad from Hungerford to Andover, and yet it was crossed and recrossed in the broad daylight by innumerable rabbits. Grass grew avidly in the middle of the road. Apparently it had time to grow between the going of one cart and the coming of the next. No motors haunted this road; no hedges flanked it, nor ditches either; but on either side was a broad stretch of green grass, and then beyond, tier upon tier of oaks and beeches up the hillside. It might have been a valley in some distant uninhabited country. I lay down on the grass by the side of the ribbon of road to rest my back of the rücksack and to drink in the beauty of the valley. Save for the flapping of the wings of the pigeons, the plaintive cry of the plover, and the poignant call of the pheasant, not a sound was to be heard.

"When I rose, greensward and roadway were speckled with the white tufts of the bobbing tails of countless rabbits, and as I walked forward companies of them kept retreating, like sections of an army at the sound of the bugle."

Mr. Green, who is a Conservative, blames Mr. Cobden and his disciple, Lloyd George, for the desolation of England. He vituperates Free Trade and demands small holdings for Hodge and his unhappy and landless fellow countrymen. This writer, in order to emphasize his plea for the distribution of land into small holdings for industrious peasantry, gives some examples of the prosperity of men who have obtained possession of small patches of land and tells us that "most of them are skilled woodmen, often spending the entire winter months in the woods." To continue his account:

"Each buys a few acres of underwood, and of this makes as many hurdles, wattles, sheep-cribs, and bundles of fagots as his skill can contrive. It is the holdings, tho, which give them work throughout the summer, work independent of a farmer-landlord, and which secures for them a roof over their heads. Even on this rather poor and very exposed land, where little intensive culture is practised, I found one small holder making his entire living from his eight acres.

"As a whole, the result has been a triumphant success, not as measured by cash returns, but in the more intimate sense of achieving a greater measure of freedom. Here wool, sheared from the sheep of the downs, is spun by the cottage women and woven into beautiful cloth at a large hand-loom; and we might

MISUNDERSTOOD.
GERMANY—"Nobody loves me." —*Punch* (London).

imagine that even the shepherd who minds the flocks on the downs will some day be clothed in the wool shorn from the sheep he tends."

He thinks that England's peril from Socialism and anarchism lies in the existence of all this poor and landless people, and he utters this warning to Mr. Lloyd-George and his school:

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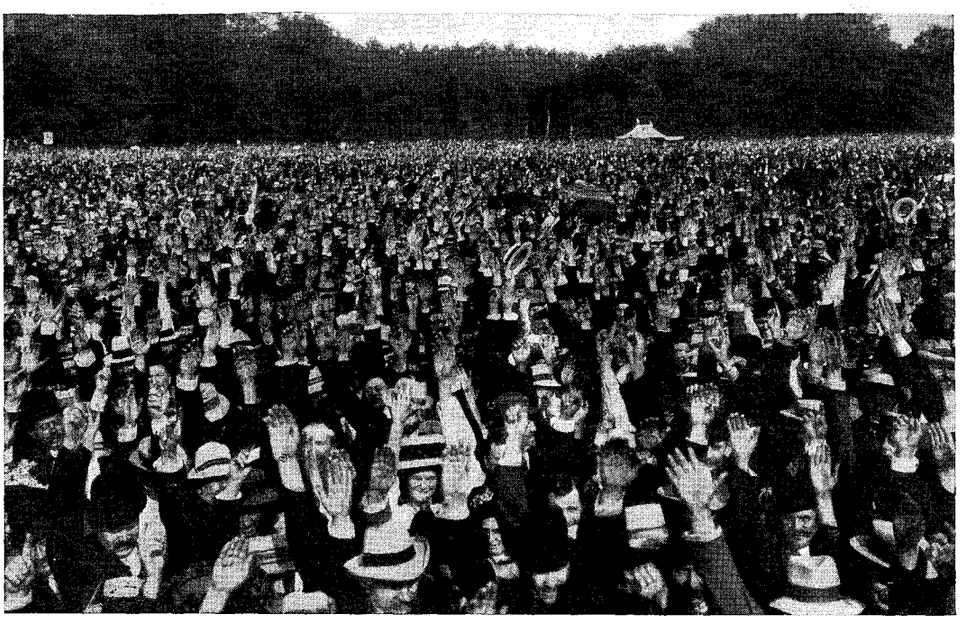
"The budget may be the key to unlock the land, but the people have yet to be restored to the land. . . . [If they are not] then the next move will be the massing together of the countrymen who have sought work in the cities and not found it, with their landless fellow-laborers from the open fields, and *this* time the color of the banner held on high by those who hunger for the earth may be blood-red."

A SOCIALIST VOTE AGAINST WAR

WILLIAM II. has evidently been mistaken in supposing that he could count on his Socialists to follow him in a campaign against France or England. It is true that August Bebel once declared that the German Socialists would take up arms to repel invasion, but that is a very different thing from taking up arms over a barren strip of Moroccan desert. America has had war-scares that were supposed to be encouraged by manufacturers of arms, armor, and explosives, and the German Socialists now aver that the Moroccan war-scare is being engineered by similar capitalists in Europe, who would like to see the working classes of the various countries slaughtering each other for their benefit. So Bebel proposes to serve notice that his followers will have no part in such a conflict, and a meeting was held to show their disapproval. The unanimity of the vote may be seen in the accompanying picture. Bebel's *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) issued this call for the meeting:



LABOR'S HAND RAISED AGAINST WAR.

A hundred thousand German Socialists voting for peace. In its call for the peace-meeting Bebel's paper exclaimed "Morocco is not worth the bones of a single German workman! Down with the war fever! Long live solidarity with our English and French brothers! . . . War to those who exploit and would fool the German people!"

"At the very moment when the people of Germany are being threatened by general famine and scarcity a number of hired inciters of violence are going about to rouse in the people an eagerness for war. The people have indeed to pay dearly for their triumph in the election of 1907. Agents for the manufacture of cannon and armored cruisers are engaged in a shameful campaign of war madness. We must oppose ourselves to this criminal proceeding by which an attempt is being made to embroil two civilized nations. These renegades are striving to sacrifice the lives of the proletariat for the benefit of a handful of capitalists. They would make the field of labor run with the blood of laborers in the interests of three or four avaricious speculators. It is the duty of the proletariat to secure the maintenance of peace and to expose the folly of those without conscience, who are trying to represent the whole people of Germany as approving of a war.

"The Government takes no action in the matter. Should not the Reichstag be convoked? Never mind. The people themselves will take action.

"Forward, comrades! Assemble yourselves next Sunday. War to those who exploit and would fool the German people."

The reply to this was the vast meeting in the Treptow Pa x, Berlin, where a vote was passed with a unanimous show of hands in favor of Bebel's resolution condemning war. The Socialist paper of Paris, the *Humanité*, speaks enthusiastically of this demonstration, which showed that "the Socialist party has proved itself once more to be the party of the laboring class, organized politically for the attainment of a popular voice in public affairs." The *Pais* (Madrid, Socialist,) says that the meeting "exceeded in importance any Socialist demonstration made in Europe for years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CENTRAL AMERICA UNDER THE EAGLE'S WING

NO MORE frank or clear statement has yet been made with regard to the future of Central America than that contained in a pamphlet written by Mr. J. M. Moncada, ex-Minister of the Interior of Nicaragua. Mr. Moncada places his confidence in the United States as the educator, the political mentor, the banker, and the exploiter of the Central American Republics, which he contemplates as possibly becoming eventually incorporated in the Federal Government whose seat is at Washington. History, this writer tells us, shows that intervention in some shape or other is a necessity in international relations. In fact:

"The policy of non-intervention was always an impossibility in this world. All the nations of Europe, before the Middle Ages, throughout the course of those uncultured centuries, and after the Renaissance, lived in a state of constant warfare, sometimes for the purpose of involving one nation in the destiny of another, sometimes with the object of carrying beliefs or idolatries to distant lands, or, again, to sustain this or that prince on the throne of his forefathers, or, perhaps, a usurper on the throne of another.

"It is needless to turn over the pages of the history of France, England, Spain, or Germany. It is enough to recall the intervention of the Powers for the independence of Greece and the intervention of the United States to secure the independence of Cuba. The facts, therefore, are written upon the universal conscience.

"The temperament of mankind, as well as that of nations, can not contain itself within bounds of neutrality and indifference."

This intervention would take the form of putting a stop to the bloody wars in which "Mexico and Central America have been passing from one Calvary to another." To quote further:

"In the majority of cases, an unequivocal declaration from the White House would suffice to prevent cruel and fruitless bloodshed. The American Government could declare that it wants peace in Central America, and that in order to have peace there it would employ such means as civilization might suggest, even force if necessary."

The protection of Nicaragua by the United States Government

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would scarcely be dearly purchased at the cost of conquest, in the opinion of this writer, who observes:

"The Monroe Doctrine, now universally recognized as a principle of the United States Government, has imposed upon this nation a multitude of obligations which continually occasion it difficulties and dangers. The Republics of Central America have derived, and still derive, great benefit from this doctrine. Their independence, like the independence of Mexico, could not have been maintained without the powerful help of the United States. Our national life, however precarious or anarchical it may have been, would have been very quickly snuffed out if the United States had left us exposed to our own solitary efforts to maintain existence.

"Spain, even in its fallen state, England, France, or Germany would have conquered us, if those wise and prophetic words of Monroe, inspired by the sincere and profound sentiment of a great nation, had not been elevated to the category of a fundamental law of the New World.

"Nicaragua was the first to benefit by this doctrine. The reincorporation of the Mosquito Land was arranged and accomplished through negotiations with England, carried on by the great Republic; and, even now, under the Government which resulted from the Revolution of Bluefields, the economic liberty of the Republic is sought to be achieved through the instrumentality of the Mixed Commission, a work which imposes new duties upon the United States, and which must, undoubtedly, produce new rights under the law of compensation.

"The United States may desire the conquest of Nicaragua, or it may desire the formation of a Republic that shall ultimately form part of the American Union. In either case, protection initiated by the present Government of the United States is desirable, in order that in the future no new struggles may supervene against capital. The railways also should be national works, so that the people may not incur the danger of paying tribute to the extortions of capital for the transportation of merchandise.

"The Government of the United States being, then, an honorable, civilizing, and powerful government, the course it has assumed with respect to its economic influence in Central America confirms its character. This generous and civilizing influence can only be spurned by those in Nicaragua, or other Central American countries, who rely only upon militarism to obtain power, and upon the national treasuries to enrich themselves."

But a mutual advantage would result from the investment of American capital in Central America, for "of course, it is at once manifest that if the United States would assist us to open banks, railways, and schools, improvement would be rapid, and the people of Central America and of the United States would benefit thereby, as they would have good, large markets for their industry." Our courts would also be the best source of justice to his country, says Mr. Moncada, for "judges in Central America would be able in but few cases to decide justly in matters involving Central America. This could not be said of a court established in Washington." Education must also come from the United States:

"To correct our social defects it is necessary that education be imparted by English or United States teachers, as truth is their preeminent virtue. Teachers to succeed them could be formed from the present and the coming Central American generations, by means of education in a large pedagogic institute supported by the United States, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama."

The end might possibly be annexation, from which this writer does not seem to shrink, if we understand aright a concluding passage in his essay. After enumerating banking, railroad, educational, and judicial agreements with our country he remarks:

"Carried into practise, agreements such as these would result in the intimate, spiritual and material progress of all of North America, and in the effective sovereignty of the Central American Republics in case they should not consider it a more beautiful thing, and one of greater benefit to themselves, to enter the great North American federation, toward which those nations are surely tending through forces developed by the marvelous discoveries of modern times."

GERMANY'S GREAT EMPIRE OF TRADE

MANY AMERICANS mistakenly dismiss as of no interest to this country the subject of Germany's foreign trade development and the Kaiser's construction of a larger and larger fleet to protect his foreign merchants and factories. It may be said of Germany's interests abroad, as it is said of the British outposts, that the sun never sets upon them. It is important, therefore, for the United States to note, as Frederick William Wile informs us in *The Daily Mail* (London), that over $1,000,000,000 have been invested by Germany among the Latin Republics of this continent. No Monroe Doctrine can hamper this stream of trade, which flows from one end of the world to the other. The banks of Berlin control the railroads of the tropics and supply electrical power to the biggest cities in South America. As Mr. Wile lucidly puts it:

"Germany, in fact, is engaged in a career of world exploitation. In South America, Africa, the Far East, in Asia Minor, and all the distant islands and continents of the seven seas, German merchants and German money are sleeplessly at work creating 'interests' for German warships to guard. The activity of these Teutonic pioneer-knights is as varied as finance and commerce themselves. They have invaded every avenue of human venture. They own vast domains the size of kingdoms in the Brazils. They control thousands of miles of railway in Turkey and Asia Minor. They dominate the transportation and electric-power situation in great capitals like Buenos Ayres. They monopolize the coffee plantations of Central America, control mines and railways of a great Chinese province, work tobacco plantations in Sumatra, rubber plantations in the Kongo, cotton plantations in Egypt, and harness waterfalls in the heart of Africa."

It is well known that the dwindling supply of iron ore in the mines of Germany moved German millionaires, such as the Mannesmann Brothers and the Krupps, to invest in the iron mines of the Moroccan hinterland. But German capital has crossed the Atlantic and the principal German banks that operate in South America are thus indicated by Mr. Wile:

"The Disconto Bank Gesellschaft controls the railways of Venezuela. It was to enforce certain claims of this bank that the gunboat *Panther*, the same vessel which occupied Agadir, bombarded Caracas nine years ago. The Disconto Bank is also the owner of rich railway and mining concessions in the province of Shang-tung, the hinterland of Kiau-Chau. Seven German banks devote themselves exclusively to exploiting foreign countries—the German-Asiatic Bank, the German-Brazilian Bank, the German-Orient Bank, the German-Palestine Bank, the Bank of Chile and Germany, the German Overseas Bank, and the Bank of Central America. They own or dominate undertakings of the most varied character in the regions designated by their titles."

Central America, Brazil, and Chile are some of the main foreign fields of German exploitation, declares this writer. Germany "controls street-railway traffic in Buenos Ayres, Santiago de Chile, and Montevideo." "Two-thirds of the coffee plantations of Guatemala are in German hands." Further:

"German colonizing concerns are lords and masters over 8,000 square miles of Brazilian territory. The Hanseatic Company, of Hamburg, practically rules in the State of Santa Catharina and in the adjoining State of Rio Grande do Sul are still other 'German colonies' thousands of square miles in area."

The Germans are not only invading territory where United States capital and United States exploitation might be expected to have a predominance, but in British possessions and the main areas of British foreign trade also they are investing capital to an increasing degree. In British South Africa they have invested $337,500,000; in Egypt, $22,500,000; in British India and Ceylon, $27,500,000; and in China, $87,500,000.

It was by showing these and other statistics of German trade development abroad, that Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the German Navy, induced the Reichstag to appropriate the huge sum which is now being expended on new dreadnoughts for the Fatherland.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

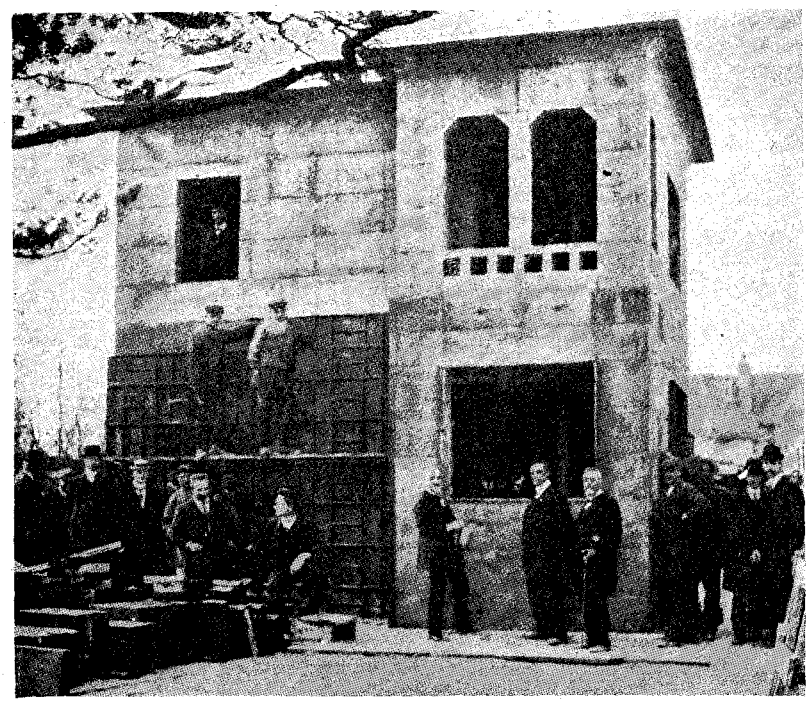
STEALING A MARCH ON EDISON

IT IS ASSERTED by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 5) that the first complete house of molded concrete poured in one mass, according to the plan usually ascribed in this country to Thomas A. Edison, has just been erected in Holland. According to this writer, Mr. De la Chapelle, the Edison plan has not succeeded here chiefly because the necessary liquid mortar is the secret invention of an engineer who is no longer in his employ. It is this engineer, we are told, who has given his services in the construction of the Dutch house just noted. Altho concrete houses are frequently made in sections, it seems to be a fact that the complete Edison plan, so widely heralded, has not yet been carried out here commercially, for some reason not published on this side of the water. If Mr. De la Chapelle's statement is correct, it would seem to leave the American inventor in a somewhat curious position. We read:

"The molded constructions devised by Mr. Edison have not completely succeeded in the country of their origin. This lack of success has been attributed to the fact that Mr. Edison's engineer, Mr. Harm, who devised the formula for making the necessary liquid mortar, but who has kept its composition a secret, has left Mr. Edison. However this may be, it is certain that Mr. Edison, up to the present, has not been able to complete an entire house poured in a mold. The mortars used have been too compact, and it has been necessary to erect the house story by story. The result is that only low houses have been erected.

"Contrary to what has too often happened in the case of inventions which, conceived in the Old World, have found application in the New, molded houses, altho failures in America, have had unexpected success on this side of the ocean. At Sandpoort, in Holland, a molded house has just been built at a single pouring. Mr. Harm has contributed his experience, his secret, and his collaboration.

"The plan of this small dwelling is that of a Dutch architect, Mr. Berlage. The molds, made of numerous pieces, are of the system devised by Mr. Harm, and, what is still more essential, the composition of the mortar was due to his labors. If Mr. Harm invented both molds and mortar, what glory is there left for Mr. Edison?"



THE FIRST "POURED" HOUSE.

Concrete houses have been "poured" in this country in sections, but Holland has outdone us in pouring the first complete dwelling. Part of the mold is seen at the left.

Our daily papers tell of a group of concrete houses just erected in a Washington suburb by Milton D. Morrill, who is declared to be the first "to work out in practical details one of Edison's greatest ideas." It appears, however, that this idea was not quite realized, for the houses were not cast in one block, but in small sections. The first day's pouring erects only the lower part of the house:

"The next day a second set of forms is put on top of the first set, and these are filled in the same manner. The third day, a swing strap is attached to the side flanges of each plate, one end of the swing strap to the upper and the other end to the lower tier. The wedges holding the plates at top and bottom are then knocked out and the lower tier of plates is swung up and wedged on top again. In this manner tier over tier is built until the walls reach the required height."

It will thus be seen that so far as Mr. Morrill's houses are concerned, they were not poured each in one piece, and the Dutch architect's priority is still undisputed.

FARMING FOR WOMEN

THAT AGRICULTURE is an occupation particularly adapted to women is now asserted by many persons, particularly in Europe. In this country we have generally prided ourselves on not letting our women go personally into the fields, tho they often work as hard indoors as their husbands do outdoors. Sometimes, however, farms have been managed with great success by women owners, or by wives when the husband is incompetent or an invalid. At Studley Castle, England, there is an Agricultural and Horticultural College for women, of which a brief description appears in *The British Medical Journal* (August 12). Says this paper:

"It appears that the financial prospects of women who take up outdoor occupations, such as gardening and farming, are by no means unalluring, provided that they have either been brought up to the work from childhood or that they have gone through a thoroughly systematized course of practical and theoretical training after their general education has been completed. For such women there are openings in the way of salaried appointments under county councils, in schools, public and private, and as head gardeners in country houses, while those who are possest of a little capital can start dairying, poultry production, market gardening or fruit growing, with a prospect of obtaining much higher remuneration for their labor than falls to the lot of most employed women. This being the case—and there is good evidence that it is so—there should be abundant justification for such a place as Studley Agricultural and Horticultural College, in view of the large proportion of young women who nowadays endeavor to make themselves independent of the support of their friends. All who have been in private practise for any length of time know that among such women there are a good many who, tho they may not actually break down at their task, at least suffer considerably in their health, and that the true cause thereof often lies not in their unfitness for intellectual and other labor, but in an initial error in the choice of a career. Force of example, among other things, has led them to adopt some indoor or more or less sedentary occupation, whereas, just as in the case of boys, the natural instinct of many girls, if left uninfluenced, would lead them in the direction of an outdoor life. Obviously an error in the choice of a career is of as much importance in the case of girls as in the case of boys, for success in any career combined with real happiness and health commonly awaits only those who are naturally fitted to it by inborn disposition But the competition in all

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forms of outdoor life is now too severe to admit of success to any but those who in one way or another have received a thorough preliminary training, and the net outcome has been the establishment of many agricultural colleges for men. The aim of Studley College is to provide similar training for young women; the girls there receive not only instruction in theory, but are thoroughly drilled in every detail of their future work, including its purely commercial aspects."

GROWING COSTLY FURS AT HOME

SUPPOSE THE farmer, in addition to getting a good value for the flesh of his oxen and sheep, were also able to sell their skins at the price of furs like seal or astrakhan! This is precisely what a Texan, Dr. C. C. Young, is aiming at in experiments on his ranch, in crossing domestic sheep with the celebrated Arabi or Karakul breed, originating in Bokhara, Central Asia. These animals, we are told by a writer in *Animal Husbandry* (Springfield, Mass.), belong to the long-wool family, from which all broad-tail varieties descend, and when they are crossed on the natives of any country the result is a high grade of mutton and costly Asiatic furs. We read:

"As is well known, it is exceedingly difficult to secure breeding stock from central Asia, as these animals are religiously guarded. Dr. Young succeeded, however, in bringing fifteen bucks to America, and they are now on his ranch in northwestern Texas, and will be used in connection with the sheep already in the country in producing the high-price furs for which there is so great a demand.

THREE OF DR. YOUNG'S KARAKUL RAMS.

Part of his experimental flock for producing costly Asiatic furs in Texas.

"Dr. Young is convinced by his own observation and by experiments in this country, as well as in the Old World, where his father has been rasing fur for thirty years, that the best results can be secured by crossing the Karakul bucks on some of the long-wool breeds, particularly the Lincolnshire, altho excellent furs have been secured from Leicesters, Cotswolds, and the Wensleydales. Fur thus produced possesses a luster almost equal to the Angora goat, and is far superior to anything that Asia can produce. Experiments in America, conducted by such men as Goodnight, Albright, and others, prove conclusively that we can produce furs that will excel in beauty and luster the Persian lambskins sold in the United States. Dr. Young states that his experience is limited to crossing on the Lincolnshire, Shropshires, and Merinos.

"Dr. Young has the skin of a three-quarter bred Karakul Shropshire, which was priced at $10. In his opinion the Shropshire produces a much better skin than the Merino, because of the fact that the Shropshire stands between the short or tight wool and the long-wool sheep. The half-bred Karakul Lincolnshire is so much superior to all the others that he believes we must confine ourselves entirely to the long-wool breeds in making this cross. There is, however, very little difference between the young of the Lincoln and the Cotswold when crossed with the Karakul.

"As the supply of Karakul bucks is limited, it will be necessary to depend largely upon half-breeds, probably, to bring about the improvement desired. Dr. Young thinks it safe to say that the average skin produced by crossing the half-bred Karakul Lincoln bucks with any of the long-wool breeds will bring from $5 to $10. This, however, is not the only advantage gained by the injection of Arabi blood. This introduction produces a mutton far superior in quality to that of ordinary sheep, and the animals are a great deal hardier. The progeny has much size and excellent constitution. The animals grow rapidly, are peculiarly able to withstand severe drought and cold weather, can live on a small amount of food, seem to prefer to stay out in storms, and produce mutton that is wonderfully sweet and tender; consequently, profit from the introduction of Karakul blood comes, not only from the furs of the animals, but from more and better mutton as well. Experiments show that the injection of 25 per cent. of Karakul blood into Merino sheep will neutralize the sheepy taste of the meat, making high-grade mutton with a characteristic flavor of its own.

"By a carefully prepared statement Dr. Young shows that by starting with 250 Lincolnshire ewes and introducing at the beginning of the third year five full-blooded Karakul bucks, the value of the sheep alone is increased by $20,000 because of this injection of valuable blood. This increase is brought about by 100 Karakul grades to be retained as breeding bucks, to be sold to breeders for at least $150 each, and 500 lambs killed for fur at $10 each, making a total of $20,000 above what would be secured if this Arabi blood had not been introduced."

Dr. Young himself contributes an article on his experiment to the New York *Herald* (September 10), in the course of which he says:

"On account of the wonderful natural luster of the Angora goat, it can easily be seen that a magnificent commercial Karakul-Angora fur will be obtained from this cross. We have the best proof of this in a black Karakul-Shropshire-Angora kid which was born a few days ago and possesses great luster, notwithstanding the fact that it only contains twenty-five per cent. of Karakul blood, and its luster was naturally greatly reduced by the Shropshire strain. . . . . .

"In order to avoid all dangers resulting from in-breeding, another importation should be made, and we have already received the very necessary concession to bring another flock of fifty head to this country, and have reasons to believe that on our second trip through the desert of Central Asia we shall be accompanied by certain gentlemen now connected with the Department of Agriculture, as there is very much left, indeed, to learn about this wonderful breed, which, in the near future, when wild fur-producing animals will have become extinct, will have to be utilized for the protection of our people against severe cold weather."

LIGHTLESS LIGHTHOUSES — "Lighthouses" that send out electric waves instead of rays of light are to be established on the French coast. Possibly these may ultimately replace the ordinary lighthouses, or at least supplement them, for they are as effective in foggy as in clear weather. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, August 12):

"It is well known that the Bellini-Tosi radio-compass enables us to ascertain very exactly the direction from which Hertzian waves emanate. In order that navigators may be able to utilize so appreciable an aid, it has been decided, as a beginning, to establish three Hertzian stations, two at the entrance of Brest harbor—one of them at Créach light, on Ouessant, and the other at the Isle of Sein light—and the third on the Havre lightship, seven miles from Cape La Hève. These stations will emit characteristic signals, and ships supplied with the Bellini-Tosi radio-

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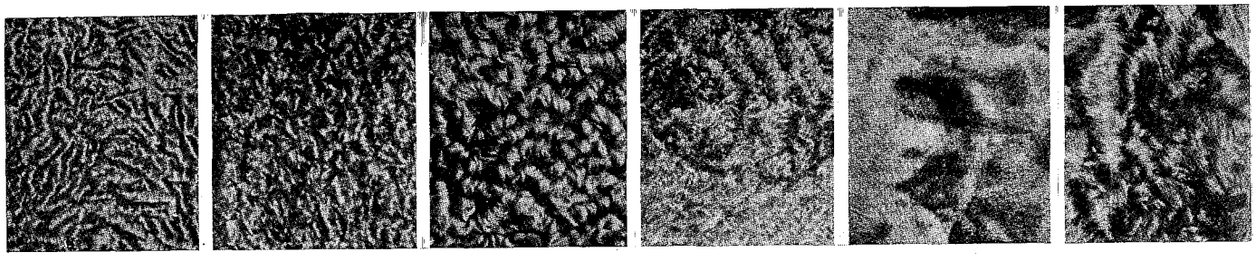

THREE-FOURTHS KARAKUL.	THREE-FOURTHS KARAKUL.	ONE-FOURTH KARAKUL.	HALF-BRED KARAKUL.	HALF-BRED KARAKUL.	HALF-BRED KARAKUL.
Worth $13. Produced in Texas.	Parents and lamb born in Texas.	Low luster. Worth $5.00.	Inferior luster. Worth $3.00.	Unborn. Luster is "wonderful."	"Magnificent." Passes for Astrakhan.

TEXAS WOOLS THAT RIVAL THOSE OF BOKHARA.

compass will be able to find their direction, by day or by night, as easily as when a lighthouse is seen in clear weather."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ETERNAL LIFE FOR THE UNIVERSE

THE UNIVERSE is running down, like a clock; will there be any one or anything to wind it up again, or must it stay run down for good? In an article in *Harper's Magazine* (New York, September), Prof. A. W. Bickerton tells of agencies that he thinks are even now winding the falling weights and making for eternal activity in the universe, instead of a single period of life and then light quenched in age-long darkness. The idea of an unending number of cycles in the life of the universe—separate periods of activity, each starting and ending in inactivity and death, and each repeating in order the phenomena of all the others—is familiar to readers of Herbert Spencer, but the mechanism of these cycles, tho sketched by the philosopher, is vague and unsatisfactory from lack of detail. Most scientific men are content to say that the universe is tending toward a state when all its energy shall be merely heat, and that of uniform low grade so that it can not be utilized. Professor Bickerton, after noting that Lord Kelvin, England's greatest physicist, reluctantly concluded that our universe could not renew itself, goes on to say in substance:

"Altho Lord Kelvin exercised sound reasoning, we may still ask, Is it not possible that in coming to his conclusions his logical mind overlooked some important physical factors? Were his inductions wrong when he pictured the scheme of creation as similar to a clock that, having been wound up once, is now running down—a scheme in which all the tendency of matter is to aggregate and of energy to dissipate?

"We instinctively feel that what has so long been prepared for, what has been so minutely and correctly correlated, and so lately comprehended in much of its glory and beauty, can not have appeared only to be quenched again in endless night.

"Agencies exist that can deal with the ceaseless radiation that is continually being so prodigally poured forth from the sun and his peers, the stars, seemingly to be dissipated and rendered unavailable. Degraded energy can be lifted up, agencies can diffuse matter as well as concentrate it. Gravitation is not the only aggregating agent that Nature may use in the mechanism of existence. There is another collecting agent in addition to gravitation, not mysterious and elusive, but quite easy to understand."

Clerk Maxwell, another English physicist, once suggested that the law of dissipation, which states that a body, once cooled, can never become hotter of itself, is not an irrevocable law, altho he could see no agency actually in operation to modify it. He supposed a race of "demons," so small that they could see molecules. All they would have to do would be to open a trap-door in a partition when they saw a molecule moving faster than the average, and let it through. They could thus make the atmosphere on one side hotter and on the other cooler—a condition where it would again be able to do work. Professor Bickerton asserts that there is in Nature something that does precisely the work of these "demons," namely, the keeping of the slower molecules within the sphere of attraction of the planets, while the swifter ones pass beyond it and escape into space. This "molecular escape" has long been known, but that it is able to play any part in the regeneration of the universe is now suggested for the first time. It affects, of course, only gases; for the molecules in liquids and solids are not free to move indefinitely; but Professor Bickerton shows that, owing to collisions in space between celestial bodies, the solid parts of the universe are continually yielding part of their substance into gaseous form where molecular escape may take place. He goes still further and follows the escaping molecules into space, imagining what becomes of them and how they may act to "wind up" the universe's degraded energy. We read in part:

"It is easily seen that if atoms are moving in every direction indiscriminately through space they will linger longest where they move slowest; thus the empty parts of space not occupied by massive bodies will tend to become the resorts of light gases.

"Thus there are two aggregating tendencies in nature: gravitation, that tends to concentrate the heavy atoms in decaying cosmic systems, and this new agency, which may perhaps be called levitation, as it tends to retard and concentrate the light elements of matter; doing this in those parts of space which without the operation of this agency are most devoid of matter. Thus old cosmic systems tend to consist of widely separated immense masses of densely aggregated heavy elements; and the newly forming systems, cosmic systems of the first order, consist of widely diffused masses of light gas.

"Other material, such as compact bodies and cosmic dust, escaping from systems, must tend to be entrapt by these extensive gas-fields, which will also of themselves get denser by the mutual attraction of their constituents. We thus see that there are agencies tending to diffuse as well as to concentrate matter.

"We have now to ascertain if any agency exists by which the radiant energy that flows so incessantly from millions of suns can continue to do work in the evolution of cosmic life. What becomes of all this energy? Perhaps it partly falls on finely divided matter in space. There are many lines of evidence to suggest that all space is interpenetrated with cosmic dust. So that, perchance, let radiant energy but go far enough, and it will fall on some cosmic body or some particles of cosmic dust, and tend to raise their temperature; and it will do so as long as their temperature is lower than that of the radiating source. By this means matter in space tends gradually to become warmer, and we have before us what the Germans called 'Warm Death,' unless there is some agency that can transmute this diffused heat into another form of energy.

"A study of Crookes's radiometer suggests a solution of the problem. The cool particles of residual gas that strike upon the warm, blackened vane bound away with a higher velocity than that with which they approach it. The same action must be at work in space. Slowly moving atoms of hydrogen and other light gases coming into contact with a particle of warm cosmic dust would leave the particle with a higher velocity than that with which they approach it, having turned some of its vibrating diffused heat, which is considered to be the lowest form of energy, into potential energy of gravitation, which may be looked upon as the highest form of energy.

"As each molecule of hydrogen tends to use up its velocity by

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doing work against gravitation, such molecule will be apt to take energy from every particle of cosmic dust it meets. In this way the vagrant hydrogen atom obtains energy for its journey from particle after particle of cosmic dust. So gradually it wanders, till it reaches those high potential portions of space where gas is accumulating and where the foundations of new cosmic systems are being laid.

"This radiometer principle, that applies to the free gases of space, must involve a ceaseless elevation of energy; nor does this principle apply to hydrogen alone; it applies to all free molecules.

"Thus we see how molecular selective escape acts the part of Clerk-Maxwell's 'demons'; how radiometer action elevates energy; how the principle of retardation at positions of high potential tends to fill the more empty parts of space with gas. We know that many agencies exist capable of discharging massive matter out of systems, and that such material tends to be entrapt by the gas aggregating where matter is sparsest. These and other agencies taken together present us with the picture of a cyclic scheme of creation infinite and immortal.

"Were we to picture time as passing so swiftly that centuries are as seconds, to the eye of the mind we should see the star clusters appearing as moving masses of many-hued fireflies, the planets as rings of silver light, and we should see the whole stellar heavens astir as a swarm of shining bees. Again, were we able to transcend the limits of the finite, survey the whole celestial vault, and read the greater book of Nature, whose messages come to us in the language of light, then we should peruse the rainbow-tinted sentences that tell of atoms, suns, and systems, the whole story being the epic of creation, whose uncut leaves are able to tell us of an infinite cosmos eternal and perfect. Thus instructed, our faith would perchance become such that we should see the sublime whole to be a scheme of creation, flawless, boundless, and immortal. In this great realm a being traveling through infinity on the wings of light, would see birth, maturity, death, and rejuvenescence of dead suns and cosmic systems, but in the mighty whole would see as little permanent change as does the sea-bird in the restless ocean."

POISONOUS WATER-PIPES

MANY PEOPLE who would shrink from having copper water-pipes in their houses, for fear of copper-poisoning, drink water daily that flows through lead pipes and may be equally harmful. The salts of copper give warning of their presence by a disagreeable taste, but the salts of lead are sometimes tasteless or sweet, and so may escape notice. Again, the salts of copper, even in small quantities, are fatal to bacterial life, so that they are now extensively used for water purification, and if not present in the water in large enough amount to be poisonous, they may thus be actually beneficial. For this reason the use of copper water-pipes is advised by some French authorities. We read in *Knowledge* (London, August):

"The owners of a house in Paris, being anxious to instal copper pipes instead of the usual leaden pipes for their water supply, applied to the Prefect of the Seine for the necessary permission. The question was therefore submitted to the Municipal Laboratory in Paris, which reported unfavorably upon the proposal, and also to the Council of Public Hygiene, the head of which, Prof. Armand Gautier, spoke strongly in its favor. In his report he pointed out that lead was really an unsuitable metal for water-pipes, and that the purer the water the more rapidly was the metal attacked. Although the presence of sulfates in most drinking-waters rendered the risk of poisoning insignificant, it was probable, he pointed out, that there would be trouble in the immediate future from this cause in the case of the particularly soft waters which have recently been supplied to the towns in the west of France.

"This danger would be entirely obviated by the use of copper pipes, for altho a dose of fifty to one hundred milligrams of copper sulfate was poisonous, the system could soon become acclimatized to much greater quantities, and, as a matter of fact, several milligrams were frequently absorbed daily without any ill effect in the food which throughout France was cooked in copper vessels. Experiments made by M. Gautier upon himself had shown that no ill effects were produced by acid food that had been cooked in copper utensils. Long before the poisonous dose had been reached a liquid contaminated with copper would have acquired a harsh metallic taste which would put the consumer upon his guard, and this would be the worst that could happen in the exceptional cases where water would attack the pipes. With leaden pipes, however, a poisonous dose could be present in the water without it being detected by the taste. There was, therefore, in his opinion, only benefit to be derived from the substitution of copper for leaden pipes for the supply of water to houses.

"Professor Gautier's . . . conclusions agree with those of the American chemists and doctors who have advocated the use of copper sulfate and metallic copper for the sterilization of drinking water. Readers of these columns will also remember that copper sulfate is now used upon a large scale in America for destroying the pond scum upon the water reservoirs."

A PHYSIOLOGICAL ARGUMENT FOR WOMAN-SUFFRAGE

THAT THE fundamental differences between men and women, fitting them for companionship and even making that companionship necessary for completeness of life, necessitate also that they should be treated in all respects as equals, "in so far as nature herself raises no bar to equality," is the thesis defended by Dr. Otto Charles Glaser, of the University of Michigan, in an article on "The Constitutional Conservatism of Women," contributed to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, September). The fundamental differences between the sexes, Dr. Glaser maintains, may be reduced to a single one—man is destructive and woman is constructive; man takes apart and woman puts together; he scatters and she gathers. Says the writer:

"These abstract characterizations . . . can convey little meaning without the evidence on which they rest. What does 'constitutionally disruptive' imply, and what 'constitutionally synthetic'? It is a far cry from humanity to the cochineal insect, yet this may serve as our point of departure. The well-known dye derived from this species is elaborated entirely by the females, who store it in huge quantities and as a result are condemned to a life of quietude on the sustaining cactus. The males, on the other hand, are small in size, quick in movement, and short-lived.

"This division of labor, tho somewhat pronounced, is not a biological freak; it can be matched, more or less closely, many times, not only among insects, but among other animals, both lower and higher in the scale of being. Sexual differentiation among birds and mammals, however, manifests itself not by some one glaring difference of habit, but usually in smaller ways; in ourselves, in the sudden and strenuous outbursts of activity, characteristic of men, especially of young men, boys, and barbarians, and in the patient, long-continued, and less violent expenditure of energy ordinarily seen in women. . . . . .

"While the males and females of fishes, reptiles, and amphibians follow the rule of the cochineal insect, exactly the reverse is true of birds and mammals, for among these the males are practically always the larger. In reality, however, maleness and femaleness are fundamentally unaltered throughout the living world, and the apparently contradictory evidence from the higher forms of life is traceable to their peculiar habits of reproduction.

"Most important of all in this connection is brooding, for it throws light, from two angles at least, on the physical superiority of the male sex. Maternity, whether in birds or mammals, demands tremendous sacrifices—in fact, is the very thing responsible for their higher development. Moreover, these sacrifices are not laid down in one lump sum, but bit by bit, and it may take years before all the premiums needed to insure a new life completely have been paid up. . . . . .

"All this is reducible to a chemical basis, certain substances being necessary for the development and persistence of the characters that stamp the male; others being essential not only for the positive traits of the female, but also to insure her freedom from male tincture. From the standpoint of the male, the female is an instance of arrested development, a conclusion bodily transferable to other attributes, for except in matters peculiarly her own the female is surpassed in amplitude by the male. Physiologically he cuts a wider swath, and this inevitably involves greater variability. Accordingly we find that not only as an animal, but as a thinking being, man presents

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A·D· Coronation·1911
FIRST U·K·AERIAL POST
By Sanction of H·M·Postmaster General
For Conveyance by AEROPLANE from LONDON to WINDSOR. No responsibility in respect of loss, damage, or delay, is undertaken by the Postmaster General
D·L·P. Inv.

THE FIRST AERO POSTCARD.

Thousands of these were used. The King and Queen sent several, and the suffragettes posted a few to Premier Asquith.

THE FIRST AERIAL POSTMAN.

Aviator Gresswell ready to start from Hendon with the first bag, containing special dispatches and mail for Windsor Castle.

more departures from mediocrity than woman. On this point history testifies with her right hand up, for numerically and as individuals, men have always excelled, not only in knowledge and art, but also as sinners and fools.

"We may blame the social heritage of women for the supremacy of men, but heritage and supremacy alike have their headwaters in the greater variability of the male sex, for variability means special fitness for advancement. Departure from traditions has ever been the first step of progress, and it is to our variants, our gifted men and geniuses, that we owe railroads, wireless telegraphy, and airships; it is to them also that we are indebted for our greater stories, plays, and poems, and even for our deepest thoughts. This type of man startles us by his originality, and brings into the world things before unknown."

It is not these departures from mediocrity alone, however, that have made civilization. They are the radical, disruptive element; the conservative element is also needed to "hold down the lid." The greater variability of men fits them to explore new fields, but the less erratic organization of women fits them for "administration, tradition, and culture." These special aptitudes belong to sex as truly, Dr. Glaser says, as beards on the one hand and flowing tresses on the other. They are complementary and racially essential. We read further:

"It is, at bottom, failure to recognize this that has given rise to the current opinion that the emancipation of women through suffrage would destroy maternity. This, if it means anything at all, means that it will destroy sex. Those who have fears in this direction will do well to remember that the sex of woman is no less solidly grounded than the sex of man, and that both are infinitely older than our civilization whose earliest date is only this morning in the complete history of the race. We are the descendants of untold generations before Adam and Eve, and sex is more strongly inbred than the ten fingers.

"Biology knows only racial justice, but racial justice in the long run will require suffrage for women, because they are constitutionally fitted for the exercise of the conservative influences of which, as a body politic, we stand so much in need. That the enlightened woman will wield her power without blocking progress, and, within human limits, for the prevention of errors and the conservation of things worth while, follows both from her organization and her training. Society to-day is losing the services of a specialist in these matters, one too, not only endowed by nature, but strengthened by education. When once this becomes clear, shall we continue to doubt her ability to face the waves of jingoism that periodically unsettle our markets and industries, distort the prices of living, and even carry us into trivial yet costly war?"

THE FIRST AERIAL POST

THE FIRST flying postal service was inaugurated on Saturday, September 9, under the auspices of the British Post-Office, London and Windsor being the terminal points. *Nature* (London), in announcing the preliminary plans of the service, states that it is to be for a limited period and is in the nature of an experiment. We read:

"Arrangements have been made with a number of large firms for the fixing in their establishments of special 'aerial' letter-boxes, in which letters intended for the aerial service must be posted. Daily clearances will be made by postmen, and the collections will be dispatched to the central clearing-house. Here the letters will be placed in sealed bags and conveyed by motor-van to the aerodrome at Hendon, where the bags will be securely fixt to the machines. The airmen will then start on the journey to Windsor, covering the distance of twenty-one miles in, it is estimated, half an hour. At Windsor the aeroplane staff will be responsible for the conveyance from the aerodrome by road of all the letters to the town post-office, where they will be dealt with in the usual way."

Announcing the actual establishment of this novel form of postal service, the New York *Herald* (September 10), says:

"The aerial mail experiment was undertaken for the object of demonstrating the practicability of this means of letter transit when war or strikes render unavailable the ordinary train service.

"Four airmen piloting two monoplanes and two biplanes were engaged in the work. Upward of 100,000 postal packets constituted the first delivery. King George was so interested in the service that he gave his permission to the aerial postmen to alight on the lawn of Windsor Castle.

"The first postal aviator to reach Windsor Castle from Hendon made the trip in eighteen minutes. The other three aviators decided that the wind was too strong for them to make a flight, so the rest of the mails was laid aside to await more propitious weather."

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THE WHITE MAN'S YELLOW RIVAL

THE FUTURE of the earth is not to the white man alone. He will more likely share possession with the yellow races, thinks the author of "Social Psychology." This will at first surprize the man who looks upon the white races as going east and west and meeting only their inferiors, whom they benevolently adopt as their "burdens." The Chinese especially form the exception, points out Prof. Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, who has just returned from a journey to China, where he went to study social conditions. Western education is effecting a wonderful change in their mental habits. "Chinese culture is undergoing a breaking-up process which will release powerful individualities from the spell of the past and of numbers, and stimulate them to high personal achievement," says Professor Ross in *The Independent* (September 7).

CONFERENCE OF CHINESE "BOXER INDEMNITY" STUDENTS AT PRINCETON.

Since the United States waived all claims for indemnity for losses in the Boxer outbreak the Chinese Government has expended the amount of the claim in sending young men and women to American colleges to be educated in Western thought and activities. Once a year the Chinese Students' Alliance meets in conference.

Their conservatism, he points out, is "unlike the conservatism of the lower races." It is not an emotional attitude, "chiefly inspired by dread of the unknown, horror of the new, or a fanatical attachment to the established." Instead, it is "the logical outcome of a system of ideas which gives them confidence in precedent." Their present beliefs "are tenaciously held because in their practical outworkings they have been successful. Under them vast populations have been able to attain order, security, and a goodly measure of happiness." Moreover, it is very significantly pointed out that "as these beliefs have expanded their circle of influence, they have never—until lately—encountered any system of ideas that could withstand them." All eastern Asia bows to Chinese culture. "Nestorian Christianity flourished there and vanished." "The Jews of Kai-fung-fu lost their language and religion and became Chinese in all but physiognomy." The guardians of a culture so vanquishing, remarks Professor Ross, "may well be pardoned for regarding as presumptuous any endeavor to improve on it." He goes on, presenting us with the observable signs of change in this hitherto changeless race. Thus:

"In the Malay States, where the Chinese escape the lifeless atmosphere and the confining social organization of their own land, their ingenuity is already such that unprejudiced white men have come to regard them as their intellectual peers. Civil engineers will tell you that in a score or two of years, after bright Chinese youth have had access to schools of technology equal to those of the West, there will be no place in the engineering and technical work of the Far East for the high-priced white expert. In Shanghai, too, the clever Chinese are learning to play the game. They are rapidly getting into their hands banking, coastwise navigation, the cotton trade, and other branches by which the foreigners there make their money; some deem it only a matter of time when white men will be unable to make a living by trade on the China coast, having been frozen out there as they are being frozen out in Japan.

"To forty-three men who as educators, missionaries, and diplomats have had good opportunity to learn the 'feel' of the Chinese mind I put the question, 'Do you find the intellectual capacity of the yellow race equal to that of the white race?' All but five answered 'Yes,' and one sinologue of varied experience as missionary, university president, and legation adviser left me gasping with the statement, 'Most of us who have spent twenty-five years or more out here come to feel that the yellow race is the normal human type, while the white race is a sport.' The trend of opinion is that when the Chinese have become equipped with the Western arts and sciences they will match us in intellectual performance, altho some think that the gap in ability between the masses and the higher classes is much wider than it is in the West."

Professor Ross adds the curious intelligence that "superior white men of long residence in China often become too Chinese in their point of view to be of much service to their governments." For example:

"Sir Robert Hart [who died September 20] was complained of as virtually a Chinaman. Many of the consular veterans in the China service are said to champion the Chinese way of looking at things as against the Western. It seems that little by little the civilization of the East invades and takes possession of them. In the finer Chinese they discover an outlook more comprehensive than their own, a broad tolerance and a philosophic patience that makes mock of the eager impetuous West.

"The heart of the case seems to be this:

"Since the discovery of America the West-European whites have overrun the West Indies, the Americas, Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Sea, and Southern Asia, while their East-European brethren have occupied Northwestern and Northern Asia. During this expansion the whites have encountered hundred of races and peoples before unknown to them; but in all this time they have never met a race that could successfully dispute their military superiority, contribute to their civilization, or dispense with their direction in political or industrial organization. Now, after three centuries of such experience, during which the white man has grown accustomed to regarding himself

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as the undisputed sovereign of the planet, he makes the acquaintance of peoples in Eastern Asia who are, perhaps, as capable as the whites, and who threaten to spread into areas he had staked off for himself. In any case, it begins to appear that the future bearers and advancers of civilization will not be the whites alone, but the white and the yellow races, and the control of the globe will lie in the hands of two races instead of the one."

STRATEGIC DEFEAT OF AMERICAN COLLECTORS

AN AMERICAN picture-collector who has lately returned from a hunt for masterpieces in England reports that that country is practically drained of its treasures. Few great works of art are left outside the museums. The American millionaire is so dreadful an octopus that he will inevitably pounce upon any masterpiece left unguarded. If England is to retain it, the owner must keep its existence a secret, screw up his patriotism to its highest point, and sell it to the National Gallery at a great sacrifice. Such methods were lately employed when a masterpiece by Mabuse was sold to the National Gallery by the Countess of Carlisle. The London *Standard* thinks that the thanks of the nation are due this lady who "made the terms obviously easy," thus "avoiding the usual alternative of purchase by an American millionaire." The American collector is, in fact, "something of a nuisance," this journal rather petulantly observes, "except, of course, to those in the happy condition of having something to sell." There is one element of the present transaction that gives unalloyed satisfaction. "The doubts which assailed many people as to the merits of the Rokeby 'Venus' and the 'Hals family' group, not to mention other recent acquisitions" to the National Gallery, says *The Standard*, "will hardly be revived in the case of the Castle Howard Mabuse." It proceeds to the discussion of prices:

"Forty thousand pounds, the price at which the treasure passes into the possession of the nation, is a large sum of money, no doubt. It means about £1,600 a year for the privilege of seeing the great Flemish masterpiece on the walls of the National Gallery. Many people, not necessarily gross utilitarians, will deny that any picture is worth the money. But, unfortunately for the cost of adding to the national collections, pictures happen to be worth exactly what they will fetch. Many excellent works of art can be had still for £100, or even less, simply because they do not interest the art collector with the big purse. On the other hand, there is scarcely a limit to the price an old canvas or panel may fetch if it is important and rare, if it is in fashion, and if a few rich men happen to be in competition.

"At the beginning of the last century £1,000 would have been considered a large price for a masterpiece; even thirty years ago £10,000 would represent the value of a world-renowned picture. Now £100,000 seems to be the ordinary limit for a fine piece bearing any of the greatest names in ancient art. Judged by the general tendency of prices, such a work as Mabuse's 'Adoration of the Kings' is decidedly cheap at £40,000. Any important picture by a great master of the early sixteenth century necessarily commands a large price in these days, and undoubtedly Mabuse was a great master, and the Castle Howard specimen is not only a fine work in itself, but wonderfully well preserved and of blameless pedigree.

"It has been for over a century in the possession of the Earls of Carlisle, and it can be traced back to the artist's studio. It was painted about 1500 for the Abbey of Grammont, in East Flanders, and was afterward in the possession of Prince Charles of Lorraine, from whom it passed to the fifth Earl of Carlisle. It is, indeed, one of the great masterpieces of Early Flemish art, done with all the technical perfection and the loving care typical of the painters of the period. To show the importance of the picture, it is enough to mention that it is about seven feet by six and contains some thirty figures, with a rich background of landscape and architecture."

So much for values and price, but many people in England are asking where the money came from. *The Daily News* (London) satisfies this curiosity:

"The official announcement says that the National Gallery Board have supplied £15,000 from funds at their disposal, and the Government have conditionally advanced £15,000, while the National Art Collections Fund have subscribed £10,000. Few people knew that the National Gallery funds exceeded their grant of £5,000 and the income from a few bequests, but in this case the Temple-West fund bequeathed a few years ago has become available, and makes up a good part of the disbursements. The thing is that the sum advanced by the Government is to be repaid out of the annual grant, but it is thought that the Government may in this case make a special grant (as has been done on several occasions), and wipe off part of the indebtedness. One of the most gratifying points in the acquisition is the National Art Collections Fund's fine achievement in collecting £10,000 in a very brief time without recourse to public subscription."

ENGLAND'S CONSOLATION FOR RECENT ART LOSSES.

"The Adoration of the Kings," by Mabuse (Jan Gossert), bought for the National Gallery from the Countess of Carlisle for £40,000. "It is, indeed, one of the great masterpieces of Early Flemish art, done with all the technical perfection and the loving care typical of the painters of the period."

As one critic frankly declares that "it is useless to pretend" that Mabuse "was one of the great artists of the world," the National Gallery would seem to be reduced to bidding for works of the second order. Are works of the first rank all gone? So

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it would appear from the words of Mr. F. C. Penfield, an American collector who lately returned from the picture-quest abroad and told this to the newspapers:

"This drain of English art has only been known about a couple of years, but there are far-sighted men in England who ten or fifteen years ago saw the ascendency of the socialistic idea, and they looked about to see what they could convert into money.

"But in nearly every castle and palace and country mansion was a collection of art, the accumulation of centuries, which art had a very great value, and the men who had those pictures began to realize upon them about ten or fifteen years ago. For many years the traffic has been enormous, but where one famous painting or tapestry has been sold publicly, dozens of heirlooms have been disposed of privately.

"Now, the greatest men in the British nobility, the greatest landowners or men of the largest fortunes have been among the first to see the coming need for actual cash, and many of them sold their pictures long before public attention was drawn to the fact. Probably in hundreds of cases in the British Isles canvases by old English masters were sold long ago, and clever copies substituted. As a picture-lover and an amateur critic, I know a dozen cases in England where pictures in old frames in family galleries are simply modern replicas. . . . . .

"Inasmuch, however, as England is only a small country, and admitting that the drain of art has been going on for a decade, and as it is a fact that no great picture has come to England in a generation, it is reasonably safe to say that the drain is about over. There will always be plenty of meretricious pictures and those of doubtful value to come upon the market, but the time for picking up truly representative art in England is, in my humble judgment, about over."

"CREATIVE" LISTENING TO MUSIC

THE FREQUENTER of the concert-room may have been puzzled sometimes by the survey to which the audience is subjected by the performer on the platform. The pianist looks round in a curious, not to say impertinent, way, while her hands are rubbed within each other to insure suppleness. Whom is she seeking out? It is the "creative listener," says Mr. Robert Haven Schauffler, who must know, since he has himself stood, 'cello in hand, and surveyed more than one audience. By his testimony, "it takes two to make music: one to perform and one to appreciate." He tells us, in the September *Atlantic*, that one of the Kneisel Quartet assured him that "he never began playing in public without looking about for the most creative listeners there." If any are conscious that they already are initiated into the secret of participating in the creative musical act, they may find in this revelation a comfortable assurance: "It is more than possible," says Mr. Schauffler, "that Elman or Carreño, Gerardy or Wüllner, Zeisler or Spiering, or Schumann-Heinck, may at this very moment be cherishing the picture of your glowing features and mysteriously revealed personality in one of those inner photograph-albums which are solely reserved for their dearest, most creative stranger friends." It may not be guessed from his stolid shoulders, but "the greatest orchestral conductors count on you as implicitly as any mere soloist." The "father of American music" is quoted on this point:

"'Very few people,' said Theodore Thomas, 'have any idea how intelligent and discriminating listeners react upon the performers. A stupid audience kills the orchestra dead in five minutes, as water kills fire; whereas an intelligent and responsive audience will stimulate the musicians at once to their best efforts.'

"My theory is that an exclusive, contemptuous, undemocratic spirit is a sorry defect in any musician. Of two otherwise equal conductors or players, the more democratic will be the better one every time. Any one who calls his public 'the rabble,' and proudly insulates himself, will always labor under a serious disadvantage. One feels the chill in such a man's work. It is eccentric, abnormal, devoid of that human, emotional quality which is the soul of art.

"After hearing a certain famous and frigid European conductor in New York not very long ago, I was not surprized when he remarked to me afterward with a contemptuous grimace, 'The masses—they are stupid! What do they care or understand? When I play or conduct I try to forget all about the audience absolutely.'

"No wonder he found them stupid! This exclusive attitude is the surest means of putting listeners on the offensive, and quenching every creative spark that they may have brought as their offering.

"It is a significant fact that Thomas, with far more provocation, never called his audiences stupid. This is why he left them far less so. For he valued and intensively cultivated every vestige of the creative instinct in his public."

There are, it seems, destructive listeners also. They are the musically impious, who are guilty of whispering or otherwise attending to irrelevant matters not germane to a concert-room. Mr. Schauffler gives us an account of the missionary labors of the violinist Walthers among this element of Theodore Thomas' Chicago audiences. At first he glared and hissed at the offenders, then "began to make a study of the situation":

"Experience had furnished him abundant data to work with. As an accomplished amateur violinist he had learned, painfully what the destructive listener means to the player. He knew that he who is not for the fiddler is against him—is so much dead-weight upon his bow-arm. He knew that the fiddler must either drag him up or be dragged down. . . . . .

"Walthers grew convinced that the destructive listener has quite as pernicious an effect upon his fellow-hearers as upon the music-makers; that he permeates the musical atmosphere somewhat as a drop of ink permeates a goblet of wine. Finding that his warlike methods only made matters worse about him in the Auditorium, he resolved to try the arts of peace, and deliberately scraped acquaintance with the most destructive listeners in his vicinity. Before long he made the important discovery that most of these were simply undeveloped listeners and, under the proper course of treatment, were capable of growing wonderfully creative. Thereupon, Walthers decided to convert the Auditorium."

He began with the sort of woman who attends concerts simply because that is the fashionable thing to do, and found upon acquaintance a means of awakening her musical intelligence:

"Walthers found that this lady's one genuine artistic interest was sculpture. He promptly loaned her a book that thrilled her with the disclosure that the music she had supposed to be an amorphous hodgepodge of notes was actually molded into as fascinating forms as ever was clay or bronze.

"A young violin student sat near by who never heard anything at a concert but fiddle technic. He used to finger out sympathetically on his right coat-sleeve every simple passage and writhe in envy during every difficult one. Beauties of tone or *nuance* or construction did not exist for him. Every emotional appeal flew over his head. Music held nothing for him but finger-twiddling.

"Walthers began by showing him broad, human horizons. He introduced the lad to Schubert, the poverty-stricken teacher, pouring out his deathless melodies on the back of a supper-card in a wretched tavern. He made him know what a droll, sunshiny old chap Papa Haydn was; let him see something of the hopeless passion that lay behind the writing of *Tristan;* and drew him word-pictures of poor, cold, deaf Beethoven, working in the room where his miserable brother would not even allow him a fire—or on the stage, being turned around to *see* the people applauding his last great symphony.

"The musical lotus-eaters next claimed Walthers' attention. These are the sort that never really *live* at a concert, but only exist there, as Arnold Bennett puts it, 'in a state of beatific coma, like a baby gazing at a bright object.' Or, if they are more active than this, they merely know, with Elia, what it is to 'lie stretched upon a rack of roses . . . to pile sugar upon honey, and honey upon sugar, to an interminable . . . sweetness.' Year in and year out they will take their symphony as regularly as their bath without coming the least bit nearer to knowing Johann Strauss from his namesake Richard, or a trombone from a shin-bone. . . .

"Walthers' success with people of the types I have mentioned was extraordinary. He used to say that almost any destructive listener may be reformed if you can get him to do four things: namely, to hear none but worth-while music; to take tabloids (which would give him the essentials of form, musical esthetics,

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instrumentation, history, and biography), to interest himself in the human side of the players; and to cultivate his musical memory.

"With some kinds of destructive listeners, however, Walthers never had the least success: with those who, in the Meredithean phrase, 'fiddle harmonics on the strings of sensualism'; with musical prigs and pedants; and with the rank sentimentalists who insist on translating the infinite art of the composer into the finite art of the poetaster, tagging every musical number with a program and explaining it either as 'a song of undying love,' or as 'the struggle of a mighty spirit.' 'Confirmed programmatists like these,' he used to declare, 'are worse bores and nuisances than confirmed epigrammatists—and that is saying a good deal.' Then there were the intellectual debauchees who take music instead of whisky to stimulate cerebration. . . . . .

"This sort of environment it was that finally drove Walthers into his memorable experiment."

A NEW STAGE PORTRAIT OF DISRAELI

WHAT THE CONTEMPORARY stage has so long lacked seems at last to be supplied by Mr. George Arliss—a notable characterization. This is presented in Mr. Louis N. Parker's dramatization of "Disraeli," which came to the New York stage on September 18, arriving at a leisurely pace since its first production in Chicago in February.

So clever is the outward portraiture that, according to one critic, Queen Victoria herself must have mistaken Mr. Arliss for her favorite Minister. The young Disraeli is not represented; his literary early life is only alluded to in the slur of an unfriendly associate in the first act. We are plunged at once into the period of "Dizzy's" budding greatness—which happens to be also "the bustle and Grecian-bend period of the early seventies." The play is historical—but not too much so; Mr. Parker apologizes for the liberties he takes with historical truth, so cavilers are forestalled at the outset. The New York *Sun* finds it agreeable that Mr. Parker has not filled his scenes "so full of Victorian celebrities as to suggest Madame Tussaud's." The Earl of Beaconsfield and his wife are the only two necessarily authentic. *The Sun* proceeds:

"In it 'Dizzy' is at the height of his fame. The drama begins seven years after he has been first made Prime Minister. The shares of the Khedive of Egypt in the Suez Canal are to change hands. The Bank of England would not advance the money which in the play is necessary to buy the Khedive's holdings and thus keep them out of the hands of Russia. It is a detail of this situation that the Russian Government wrecks financiers who come to Disraeli's aid in order to checkmate England.

"It is the youthful lover of the play who is sent to Egypt to buy the shares, as in this way he is to earn renown and ultimately win the girl of his heart. Of course truth has made way for fiction long before this point in the play has been reached. It remains out of sight while the statesman, following a more noted prototype in another historical drama, launches a tirade at his opponents which leads the Bank of England to buy the shares in the Oriental ditch and thus save England from the machinations of Russia.

"Mr. Parker has kept in the foreground of his play the figure of the sublimated adventurer to whom woman was a toy and man a machine, whose pastime was the secret history of the world and whose great pleasure was to contrast the hidden motive with the public pretext of transactions. Nobody will deny at this day that the tinsel of this transplanted Oriental is a little tarnished and the baffling nature of the mystery man has with the passage of years become more transparent. But few figures of Victorian political life remain so available for the purposes of the theater.

"About him on Mr. Parker's canvas are a Russian spy—a woman at that—his wife, once the devoted Mary Lewis of earlier days, a Hebrew banker and enough titled British to establish the aristocratic mood of the scenes. The fourth act contains the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India, which accidentally did happen to follow next after the incidents of the Suez Canal purchase. The play is, of course, adroitly contrived to keep the figure of the English statesman in the foreground and it delighted the audience last night just in the degree that George Arliss appeared to advantage."

Not since the curtain was drawn on the careers of Henry Irving and Richard Mansfield, says the critic of the New York *World*, "has a New York audience witnessed a performance that could approach that given by Mr. Arliss." Furthermore:

"It is also unlikely that these departed geniuses, to either of whom the rôle might have strongly appealed, could have excelled

GEORGE ARLISS AS "DISRAELI."

From a drawing by Jack Sears.

It is unlikely, says the New York *World*, that either Mansfield or Irving "could have excelled the sheer histrionic power" with which Mr. Arliss "sketched the bold outline and then filled in the detail of what at once became a living figure."

the sheer histrionic power with which its present actor sketched the bold outline and then filled in the detail of what at once became a living figure.

"It is a dangerous undertaking when the stage sets out to reproduce a great world figure whose personality and career lie so close to the present that it has not been dimmed and softened in the perspective of time. So it may be argued that the *Disraeli* of Arliss' imagination is not in every respect the Lord Beaconsfield of the third quarter of the nineteenth century in England. That may or may not be true, but it has little bearing on the present matter. The essential fact is that Mr. Arliss created on the lines laid down by Mr. Parker an ideal faithful to the famous English statesman in its larger aspect, and then, with the aid of splendid imagination, proceeded to make it a living breathing figure.

"The portrait represented a spare, slightly bent, and somewhat nervous man in his late sixties. There were the tuft of beard beneath the chin and the wisp below the underlip, so familiar in the later pictures of the statesman. There was also the single lock of hair which hung over the high forehead and the slightly curly shock which thickly covered the back of the head. The cheekbones were high, giving the features a slightly Semitic cast; the eyes were narrow and half closed; the lips were thin and determinedly compressed. The manner was keen, restless, and alert. The mood was usually sardonically humorous, masked by a cloak of playfulness. This *Disraeli* could be aggressive or gentle, but in the play the tender side of the character was predominant."

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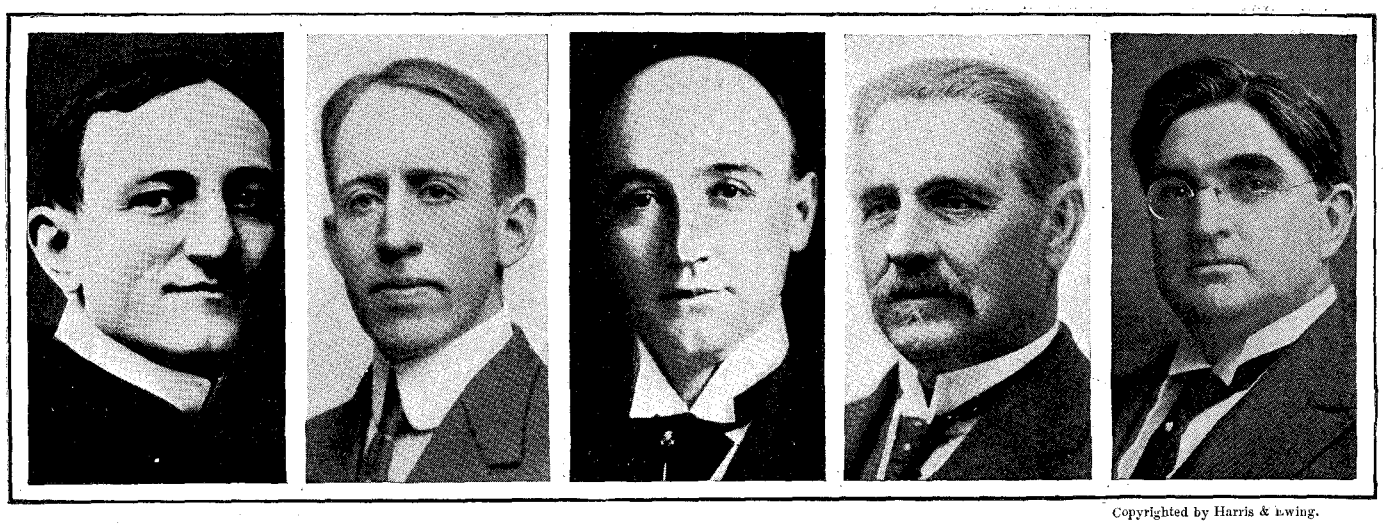
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



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WILLIAM A. BROWN, Mission Expert. | R. B. GUILD, of the Executive Committee. | REV. CHARLES STELZLE, Department of Social Service. | REV. DAVID RUSSELL, Evangelist. | F. B. SMITH, Campaign Leader.

SOME OF THE SPIRITUAL LEADERS IN THE NEW EVANGELISTIC MOVEMENT.

LAY VIEWS OF THE "MEN AND RELIGION FORWARD MOVEMENT"

"BIG-BUSINESS" energies are enlisted in the "Men and Religion Forward Movement" that was launched in New York on September 18. Five hundred ministers and many laymen attended an afternoon meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, some of the clerical delegates, we are told by the press, coming as far as from Australia. We gave preliminary information of this movement when it was first projected. It may only be necessary to recall that the aim of the enterprise is "to convert men to the course of Christianity and to enlist them in active church work." Thirty trained church-workers have been selected and these will proceed to organize committees of 100 in 76 principal and 1,500 minor cities of the United States and Canada. By this systematic organization it is hoped to reach at least 23,000,000 churchgoing people. Such names as J. Pierpont Morgan, Cleveland H. Dodge, James H. Post, R. Fulton Cutting, and Cyrus H. McCormick are mentioned as furnishing the sinews of war. These are sufficient to impress the daily newspaper editor, if to no more than to veiledly cynical reflections. The New York *World* observes:

"The movement contains great possibilities of good. One aspect of it that will specially meet popular approval is the devotion to the promotion of revivalism of 'big-business' energies formerly engaged in influencing political movements. They will be more beneficially employed in financing religion than in financing politics."

The New York *Times* is imprest by the absence of emotionalism in the present movement, and finds that that element may perhaps be too much neglected. We read:

"No typical revivalist preacher of the Whitefield or Moody kind is attracting followers to the movement by his sincerity and eloquence and his original manner of expression. A central body of clergymen and laymen, with working committees and traveling agents, has the movement in hand. The revival of religious thought and feeling that is to be thus engineered is not to be taken as an indication of the promoters' idea that religion is losing its grip in this country. They disclaim that idea. Their aim is thus set forth by one of their leaders:

"'The Men and Religion Forward Movement is essentially one of hope, and not of despair. Its chief value is to show the strength of the Christian churches in America, not their weakness. We hope not to keep this country from growing less Christian, but to make it altogether Christian.'

"To accomplish this purpose thorough and practical organization is to be relied upon, it seems, with effective cooperation of the churches and churchmen in all parts of the city, rather than, as in most of the historic revivals, the commanding personal influence of one preacher or eloquent layman. This, therefore, seems to be a movement precisely in accord with the spirit of these times, and, so far, promises well.

"But in order to have strong effects it must stir the emotions of the people. No revival of religious spirit can be successfully made through merely intellectual appeal. The overemotionalism of former revivals has frequently been followed by relapse, of course, but that need not be the case when the emotional appeal is directed with sagacity and well controlled. The aim of the promoters, of course, includes ethical as well as religious reform, the upbuilding of morals as well as the awakening of faith. In Manhattan the movement has been slowly taking shape. Next Sunday many of the Protestant churches will join in giving it its first real start. A convention and a huge parade in this town in November may be expected to call forth great crowds of participants and onlookers upon whom the influence thus exerted can not fail to be beneficial. No doubt the time is ripe for the movement and the place fitting."

The Evening Post (New York) marks with approval those elements of the campaign that ally it with the most modern efforts of social betterment. It remarks:

"System is to be the key-note of a home-mission campaign which has been planned on an unprecedented scale and is now being set in motion with the impetus of great wealth behind it. Even the business of revivalism has its experts. Traveling bands of them are to visit every city and town in the United States and leave behind them local organizations charged with the immediate task of carrying on religious propaganda in accordance with the latest methods of scientific efficiency. It has always seemed to us that something more than card-catalogs and index files are essential to a great religious awakening and, consequently, we are pleased to see that among the fields of labor marked out for the new missionary movement, prominence is given to social-welfare work and to 'extension work among shop and factory employees.' If the vital spirit is to be breathed into the Church of to-day, the Church must be found active and resolute in the work of social reform that has become to so many good men the modern substitute for religion. The problem of a spiritual awakening among the masses is to-day social and economic as well as evangelical."

It was stated at a dinner given to the leaders at the Metropolitan Club, New York, on September 18, that "the teams of trained workers will make complete charts of the towns which they visit, showing religious and social conditions as they find them, such as nationalities, the number of saloons, how many labor organizations meet in saloons or on Sunday and whether the schools seem to be adapted to the 95 per cent. of boys who don't go to college."

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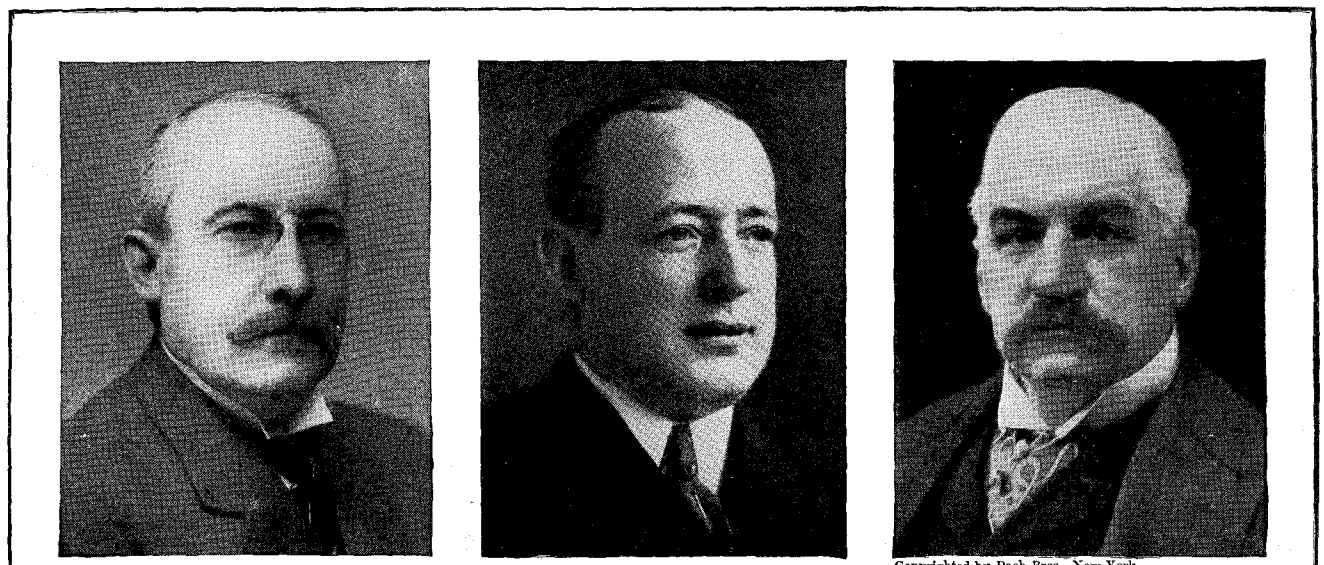

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JAMES G. CANNON. JOHN L. ALEXANDER. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

"BUSINESS FIGURES" BEHIND THE MEN AND RELIGION FORWARD MOVEMENT.

BIG BROTHERS FOR THE HOOLIGAN

FAITH in the "power of personal influences put forth in the name and spirit of Christ" is the dynamic behind the "Big Brother" movement. It grew out of conditions appearing in the operations of the Children's Court, and started in 1904 at the suggestion of Mr. Earnest K. Coulter, clerk of that particular court in New York, who was addressing a men's club in connection with the Presbyterian Church on the subject of boys out on parole or discharged from reformatory institutions. "Don't let us deal with these boys *en bloc*," he urged. "Let individualism be our watchword. Supposing each man here were to take one boy and be a big brother to him." The men took him at his word and forty of them—all business or professional men in good circumstances—volunteered, and had little brothers allotted to them there and then. To-day New York has 394 "Big Brothers" vigorously at work and 1,242 boys, of which only twenty-eight have reappeared in the Children's Court, have been dealt with. Twenty other cities have taken up the work and the fame of the movement has spread to England, where a writer in *The Christian World* (London) urges its adoption. To this writer, signing himself "E. H.," "it is pleasant to know that the churches have taken the lead," and the scheme is characterized as "quite conspicuously un-American in its freedom from over-organization and pretentious apparatus." The writer thinks that a glance at the "Suggestions to Big Brothers" issued by the executive goes far to explain the success of the movement, and he quotes a few of them at random as follows:

"You can't enter into real sympathy with your little brother till you know the life he lives, the air he breathes.

"Find out where he spends his evenings. Most of them spend them in the streets. It is your business to provide a more attractive place—not to you, but to the boy.

"Have your physician to look him over—adenoids and malnutrition are frequent explanations of moral perversity. . . . Bring him round to one of the boys' gymnasiums.

"Invite him to your home and make him welcome. . . . Invite him to your office or place of business. He must understand something of your life, if he is to look on you as a brother.

"Take him to a ball-game with you. There is no better way of 'warming-up' to a boy and getting him to warm-up to you than by cheering together.

"Don't patronize. You may know more about virtue, but the boy probably is a better expert in temptation."

How the suggestions work out in actual trial is then sketched:

"The Big Brother movement not only permits, but demands, the full expression of each man's individuality. To be a Big Brother does not mean to subscribe to anything or comply with any hard-and-fast rules. All that is required is that there should be a little brother very much in evidence. At stated times the Big Brothers meet for consultation, and the records of these 'experience meetings'—human documents shot through with tangled threads of humor and pathos—abound in revealing glimpses, not only of the boy-mind, but of the bunglings of the tyro big brother, who may be a distinguished lawyer or a shrewd financier, but in some cases doesn't know a boy when he sees him.

"One Big Brother relates how he came home one night to find his daintily-laid table invaded by two old beer-bottles containing a muddy-looking mixture. 'Tomato catchup,' explains his wife with a warning look. He takes her cue. 'Indeed? How jolly! It looks capital stuff.' A suppressed chuckle, and out comes a radiant little brother from under the table. He has walked two miles from his new employment with the bottles under his arm. He stays to dinner, of course, and the ungodly mess is spread over everything that will stand it. This boy has been one of the worst of a gang of youthful 'toughs.'

"A well-known lawyer reports that his little brother, once a chronic truant, has passed his school examination with 93 marks out of a possible 100. Busy man tho he is, he found time somehow to coach the boy in his weak subject, and now he is prouder of his success than of his own high professional distinctions.

"Another gentleman reports the discovery of a genius in the shape of a very dirty and apparently unmanageable little brother. A few weeks' acquaintance revealed mental qualities and aspirations of so high an order that the Big Brother had no hesitation in taking the boy into his own beautiful home, where he is being prepared for college by an excellent tutor.

"A very penitent Big Brother confesses that he has bungled sadly. Being suddenly called from town, he omitted to leave a farewell message for his little brother. The result was a reappearance in the Children's Court. Fixing his great eyes on the judge in bitterness indescribable, the little renegade said, 'If Mr. X. had stayed at home as he'd oughter, this would never have happened.' This boy, by the way, was placed in a bank on his release, and has just recorded his third promotion.

"Little brother Charlie presented himself at his Big Brother's house after a gentle talk on the subject of his toilet. His hair looked as if it had been cut with a bread-knife, and was redolent of some peculiarly aggressive grease. His clothes were ornamented with tufts of hair, but otherwise improved, his hands and face were piebald with a brave attempt at washing. Shivering and blue with cold, he tramped bravely at his Big Brother's side, and was introduced to his first situation. The manager seemed doubtful about taking him on. Not so the Big Brother. 'We are friends, Charlie and I,' he said, 'and I don't think he'll throw me down.' Nor did he.

"'The bully thing about you, Mr. F.,' is the recorded remark of one little brother who had been paying his friend an apparently

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purposeless visit, 'is that a feller can come to see you when there ain't anything he wants—just to talk.'"

In urging the suggestion upon the attention of Englishmen, the writer draws a picture of the London street-boy that may stand just as well for universal boy. Its appeal is unquestionable:

"Every now and again, in wandering through London, one comes upon a ragged, unattached urchin who is almost as far removed from the meek matchseller at his side and from his cousin, the raucous newsboy, as from the smug, well-fed, and supercilious telegraph or messenger boy. True, he has most likely sold matches or papers himself at irregular intervals, but never with the unaspiring persistence of one content to scream his way through life for halfpence. On his grimy face there sits a dawning defiance, an inarticulate mutiny. His talk reveals a shrewd, unboyish reading of human nature, a frankly appalling knowledge of life as seen from city pavements, and a vague but increasing suspicion that the world owes him something. But underneath the sour crust of gutter philosophy there is a thinly-veiled wistfulness, a shamefaced envy of the 'good' boy who goes to work every day and takes his wages home to his mother, which sharply stirs one's conscience.

"That boy will probably develop into a youthful criminal; he may already have committed his first offense, but he has not yet graduated in crime, and one is haunted by the uncomfortable conviction that he need not do so if only things were a little less rotten in the state of Denmark. The boy conjures up disquieting visions of vicious and stupid legislation, wrong educational methods, an inadequate Sunday-school system, a neglectful Church, and last, but not least, individual unwillingness to be one's brother's keeper. His influence upon one's mind is distinctly disturbing and, seeing one is not cut out for a wholesale reformer, one lets him slips round the corner of one's memory—until next time."

THE PAGEANT OF DIVORCE

BY THE PRESENT ratio of progression it will take twenty-five years for every other marriage to end in divorce. In 1870 the ratio was one to thirty-four, in 1907 it was one to twelve. *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) estimates that already the ratio since the latter date has become one to ten. The condition has drawn the attention of other than church people. Government officials seriously discuss the need of uniform divorce laws for the entire country, but this religious journal is dubious of the beneficial effect of such legislation. "It will only be a law which expresses the composite result of all the laws now on the State books." And it is pointed out that "practically no divorce laws in any State have been able to check the growth of divorce." No help could come from such a source unless the law were "ten times more drastic than any laws which now exist." The paper we are quoting speaks in a despairing mood:

"But why not accept a condition of *free love* and be done with it? Why keep up the hypocrisy of marriage, either by church or city? Why not, if the health authorities wish to know who are living together in a city and to keep a record of children, simply compel the man and his mistress to go to the justice of the peace, and say, 'We are going to live together for the present'? Why not set aside a large part of the city where huge communal houses, with plenty of playground for children, can be erected? They will need large playgrounds, poor things, not knowing father- and mother-love. But it is between this condition of free love and a marriage system much freer from divorce than we now have, that the nation has soon got to make choice. And quickly too, for even now, some localities are becoming practically free love. There are women in New York who when they meet one of their husbands can not always tell, without thinking, if it is the one she is now living with. At some tables it is unsafe to address a woman by the name you have known her by, unless you have met her within half a year, for she may have changed it.

"The plight of children is becoming pitiable. Keepers of private nurseries, hospitals, and even private schools will tell you pitiable tales. More and more 'dumping-grounds' for children of divorced parents are being required. What a sight that recently seen, in a New York court, of a little boy distracted, running back and forth, from his father to his mother, crying pitiably for love, while they snarled at each other in a divorce court. Laws are not going to stop it. There are too many people who want lax laws, to get strict laws passed. Refusal of church to marry will help a little, but not much, for there are justices of the peace who have no qualms about destroying the social fabric. Education in the sacredness of marriage is a good beginning. But people get married by impulse and rarely think of compatibility until it is over—especially in America this is true. Only one thing will help, and that is an inculcation of real Christianity. This works two ways, it establishes forbearance, charity, sweetness of temper, overlooking of little things in the household."

Some facts that threaten "the very stability of the nation," if the increase grows in another twenty-five years as it has in the last quarter of a century, are noted here with the efforts already begun to provide the remedy. We read:

"The Census Bureau estimated that, despite the obstructive efforts of the Church and the lawmakers, the ratio of divorces to marriages had increased from one to thirty-four in 1870, to one to twelve, in 1907. In a letter to *The Times* of January 24, 1909, Prof. Walter F. Willcox estimated the ratio then obtaining as one divorce to ten marriages. Statistics compiled in Kansas City early this year showed a ratio of one divorce suit to every four marriage licenses granted in that city; the State of Washington granted, during 1910, in its most populous county, one divorce to every six marriages, and Secretary of State Hayward, of Iowa, published figures for the State revealing one matrimonial action in court to every seven marriages. The Commissioners on Uniform Divorce Laws have been studying the problem and devising a marriage act that will suit all the States. It is also proposed to invite all the governors and attorney-generals to a conference on uniform divorce laws. But even as the prospect of such a law draws near, the census reports on divorce dash one's hopes in its effectively operating against the growing evil. Four-fifths of divorces, it tells us, are by mutual consent, the suit being never contested by the defendant. In four out of five cases the divorce was obtained in the State where the marriage was performed. Strange to say, the divorce 'colonies' in the West, while being perfect plague spots and disgraces to the nation, have had little influence in swelling the 820,000 divorces granted in the United States since the Civil War. Another thing is, that altho there is no doubt but that many marriages in our great cities are entered into with the understanding that it is simply a relation of a man to a mistress, and is soon to be dissolved, the vast majority of divorces come after ten years. There are very few cases where divorce is the result of an agreement before marriage. Nearly half of these decrees were for desertion, but desertion is generally simply a 'fake' reason agreed upon by both parties. One-fifth were granted for drunkenness."

MIXT MARRIAGES IN HOLLAND—The Catholic insistence upon the abolition of mixt marriages is in reality a "fight for her own life," says the Catholic paper *America* (New York). The latest evidence of this truth is afforded by Holland, where two-fifths of the population are Catholic. The results of recent statistics gathered in that country show, says *America*, "a very considerable leakage due to marriages with those outside the Church." We read:

"Some one there has been making out statistics, and he finds from the first inquiry that out of 3,426 children who were born of a Protestant mother and a Catholic father 1,747 became Protestants, 1,312 remained Catholics, and 376 had no religion at all. The mother's influence prevails to some extent over that of the father, who probably did not amount to much in determining which way his children should go. Another count was taken of 66 children where the mothers had no religion at all and the fathers were Catholics. There was about an equal division in the matter of religion in the offspring. In the third place the delusion about the influence of a Catholic mother prevailing over that of a Protestant father was upset completely by another inquiry. There were 3,455 children of such unions, and of them 1,242 had embraced Protestantism and 1,851 were brought up Catholics. The remaining 362 had no religion at all. On the other hand, it was found that of 61,101 children whose parents were both Catholics, 61,017 remained stanch in the faith, and only 30 had lapsed."

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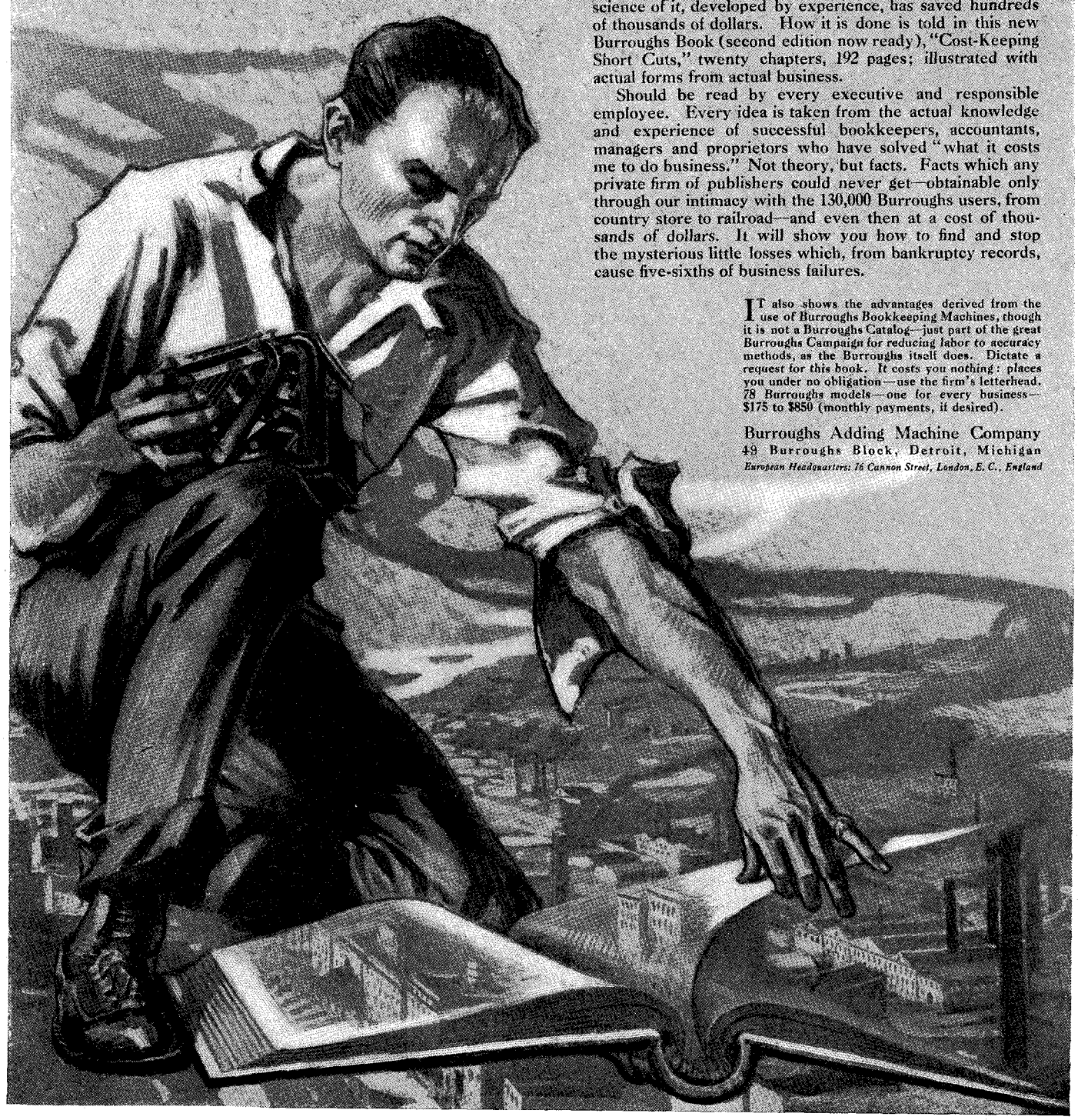

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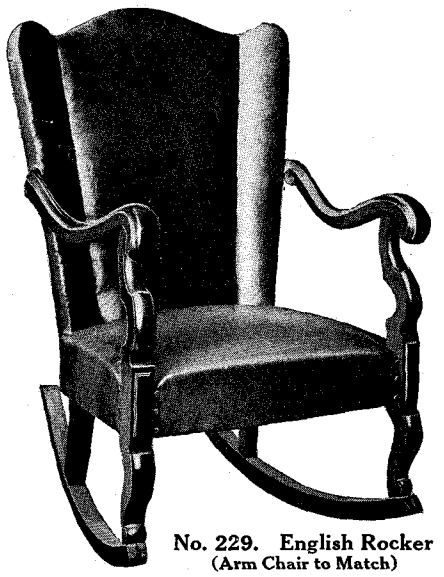

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CURRENT POETRY

HERBERT KAUFMAN, publisher, editor, and author, dropt in at our office recently. "I have seen at least fifteen reviews during the last few months," he complained, "where the critic has confused my work with that of Reginald Wright Kauffman." And behold, we have increased the number by one, for the recent introduction to "Why Are You Weeping, Sister?" was written with R. W. Kauffman and his "House of Bondage" in mind. This is why we accused the author of "restricting his field to a single black phase of sociology." Both of these men deserve an apology, for each one naturally wishes to keep his individuality distinct.

If you will read Herbert Kaufman's full-page article on "Progressive America," in the last issue of *The National Cash Register Weekly*, you will learn to know the hopeful message of this man. Each sentence is filled with New World optimism—the force that drives American industries.

A volume of Mr. Kaufman's poems has just been printed for private circulation. We give one brief sample. The author has kindly spared us from the chips of his literary workshop, and prints only mature, finished pieces. Many poems, especially those published by the higher-class magazines, are spoiled by being too "learned." Mr. Kaufman has been careful not to literize common human interest out of his verses.

The City of The Gilded Tear

BY HERBERT KAUFMAN

Babylon, O Babylon,
Shall thy day be never done?
Shall thy course be never run?

Shall thy towers never fall?
Must we ever heed the call
To the revel in thy hall?

For uncounted, awful years
Have thy gemmed and painted dears
Drunk the wine whose dreg is tears!

Soulless city of the night,
In thy false distorting light,
Right is wrong and wrong is right!

Vice berots the fruit you sell,
He who heeds the tales you tell,
Listening, finds the keys to Hell!

Thou wert old in Pharaoh's reign,
Old when Nero dealt in pain,
Old when Christ was born in vain!

Trojan Priam's walls are down;
Cæsar's Rome lies under ground;
But thy temples still abound!

Ever are thy spires near—
Shalt thou never learn to fear,
City of the Gilded Tear?

Poems of disappointed love are akin to autumn leaves and October winds. We have sifted three such contributions from the magazine offerings, and the most beautiful of these is "The Rose in the Nettlewort." The delicate crescendo of the poem, rising to the soft climax of the fourth stanza, the little, incidental touches that spell sincerity, the golden phrase, you came "as music to the silence of my need"—truly this is a song that is played in tune. Probably it is the contrast with other cur-

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These Genuine Wiederseim Kids

Were not fed on

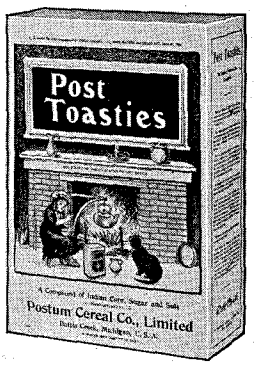
Post Toasties

but hope to be.

(Who wants the dog?)

The kids are delicious and the food even more so, especially when served with nice yellow cream and a sprinkle of sugar.

"The Memory Lingers"



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rent verse that makes this poem from *The New Age* seem so gracious a gift.

The Rose in the Nettlewort
By Aloysius Coll

Had you but come, a careless knight of Arden,
To clink the latch-key in the door of spring,
To crush the crimson roses in my garden,
And pass, a fleeting swallow on the wing;
Had you but come as any sudden thing
Of merry music or of golden hue—
When now the passing birds of autumn sing,
I would not pause to hear the voice of you.

Had you but come, as any kindly neighbor,
Or braided trooper, whistling to my door,
With heartsome step and clank of spur and saber,
To drain the gourd, and come again no more;
Had you but come, the page of kings, to pour
The empty balm of royal flattery
Into mine ears—a shadow gone before,
You would not turn and smile and follow me.

Had you but come, a moonbeam on the roses,
A brief eclipse of petals on the wing—
When now the gate of brown October closes,
A gust of leaves across the paths of spring,
I would not feel the bitterness and sting
Of winter on the window; I would know
The bud you crusht, no more remembering,
Was buried with its burden in the snow.

But O, you came as blood into my being,
As music to the silence of my need;
The rose you might have crusht by your decreeing
You nourished it with sun and dewy bead
Till bud was blown, and fruit and ripened seed—
And now, with every gift of sun and rain,
Entangled in the choking thorn and weed,
The roses, ah, the roses once again!

These wistful lines, tucked away in a corner of *Harper's Weekly*, might almost have been signed by Coventry Patmore. Shaemas O'Sheel can blow out his fancies until they thin to rainbow bubbles—yet never a breath too much. If he keep a humble, prayerful heart there are signs that he may reach a high and lonely eminence.

When She Came Not
By Shaemas O'Sheel

I thought I heard her when the wind would pass
Down through the piny trees, the tangled grass;
I thought I heard her exquisitely near
When no sound was.
I thought I heard her little feet
Over the gray beach-pebbles beat,
And that I need but lift mine eyes
And see her there without surprize,
Knowing that she had come again
To kiss from me her scar of pain.
I thought, alas!
That she was exquisitely near
When no sound was,
And raised my head, and threw my arms apart;
but she
Was nowhere 'twixt the forest and the sea

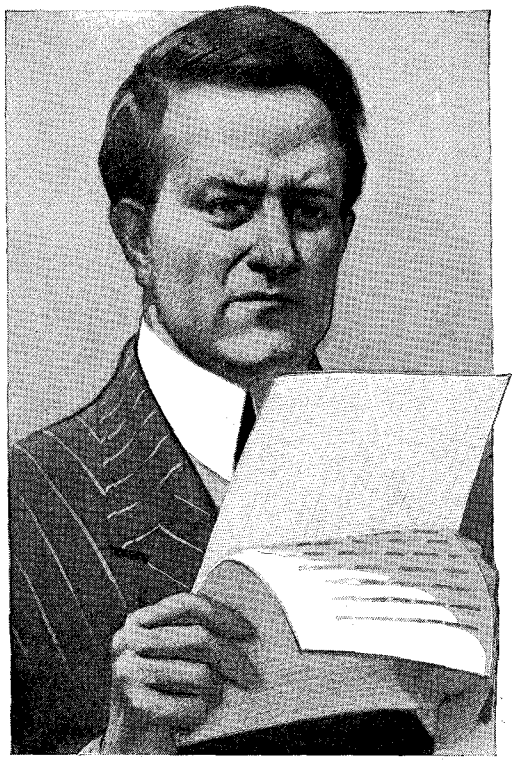
Love blows where it lists—this is the substance of "Let the Shadow Go" (*Harper's*).

Let the Shadow Go
By Anne Bunner

I loved thee, Atthis, once—long, long ago,
Long, long ago; the memory still is dear.
Stand face to face, friend, and unveil thine eyes,
Look deep in mine and keep the sweet past clear
Of all regrets; what matter if love dies?
I loved thee, Atthis—let the shadow go.

I loved thee, Atthis—let the shadow go.
Cloud not the glad young past with troubled tears;
Why shouldst thou think to touch the far-off sky
With thy two arms, or measure love by years,
Or hold the swallow when it fain would fly?
I loved thee, Atthis, once—long, long ago.

There was a blossom on the topmost bough
The gatherers could not reach, Atthis, and so
There was a love, perchance beyond our reach,
But yet I loved thee—let the shadow go.
I loved thee, Atthis, once—long, long ago.



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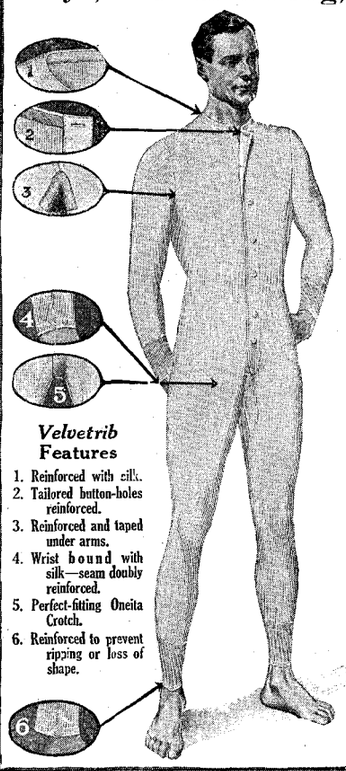

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AN INSURGENT CHIEF OF POLICE

THE assassination of Premier Stolypin in Russia reveals vividly enough that nation's true state of affairs. And now comes Leonid Menschikoff, former chief of the secret police at Moscow, who tells us that he too has joined the "insurgent" movement and is out "gunning for the Czar." Menschikoff is in New York, or was, a few days ago, when a reporter from the New York *Tribune* met him in one of his "meditative moods." Menschikoff is "bright, earnest, resourceful, and polite," and what is more, we read:

He wants to buy a farm and settle down among American people, he says, because he has heard a great deal about how pleasant everything is over here compared to Russia, and, furthermore, he hopes openly to aid the cause of the revolutionists.

Menschikoff says he has been doing this secretly for some time, having utilized the information that passed through his hands automatically to assist the revolutionists in their campaign against the government which paid his salary. He related, through an interpreter, how it was he who provided the facts that enabled Vladimir Bourtseff, the famous exposer of Azeff and other spies in the Czar's service, to bring to trial Alexander M. Evalenko, a publisher of West Thirty-eighth Street, in this city. Evalenko was tried by a committee of six, composed of representatives of various Russian revolutionary bodies, in October of last year and found guilty of having been chief of the Czar's Government in this city, according to Menschikoff.

Menschikoff also referred to the fact that during his twenty years of service in the Russian police system he had seemingly done so nobly that the Czar presented him with medals which he brought with him to America, along with three grips filled with copies of the correspondence of the department that should, he says, help the enemies of the Czar a whole lot.

According to his story he was arrested in 1886, when sixteen years old, for reading pamphlets that had not been censored by the Czar's literary expert. For this, he says, he was placed in prison and his soul was soured so much that he decided he would get even if it took twenty summers. In another year he managed somehow to get a job in the police department and, always looking forward to the day when his love for the revolutionists' cause might bear fruit, he took notes of all he saw. When he reached the high place of chief of the secret police of Moscow, he saw more and more correspondence that was valuable to the enemies of his employer, the Czar, and so he had to work harder than ever to keep his bulging bags of "inside information" up to date.

Now he wants to acquaint the American people, he says, with the bad conditions over in Russia, so as to get their sympathy and support, and the price of his memoirs will be announced, of course, in ample time. First he must find a farm on which to concentrate his mind and where he can arrange the contents of his baggage in alphabetical order, so that the work of gathering converts may be begun.

Asked about the Duma, he said the first

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Duma was all right, but that the second one was the sort of thing that in America is referred to as a Tammanyized affair. And the present Duma represents the interests of the nobility exclusively.

WHY ALFONSO IS HARD TO OUST

THE riots in Spain may be the premonitions of a revolution, but so many uprisings there have come to nothing that observers are growing a little skeptical. Alfonso seems to stick to his throne with a persistence and nonchalance that baffle the insurgents, or progressives, or whatever they call them in Spain. Why is this? In Portugal one king was assassinated and the next one sent out of his realm on the run, but they were both unpopular. Alfonso is thinner than the Portuguese rulers, and lacks that look of well-fed indifference that rouses the rage of the hungry poor. That may seem a slim reason, but it appeals to Vance Thompson, who writes in *Collier's* on "Spain as the Next Republic." We read:

Had a fat boy sat on the throne of Spain, there would have been long ago a republic in that Iberian land. But the Spanish King is not like Don Carlos. He is the hardest king to overthrow in Europe, for he has all the qualities that appeal to the ordinary man and woman—especially if they are Spanish.

Before his marriage he used to go often of a morning to the law-school in Madrid, sit among the students, and listen to the lecture. One day the Republican Deputy Azcarate lectured on the superior advantages of the republican form of government. When he was done, the young King went up to him, smiling, and shook hands.

"Accept my congratulations, professor," he said, "but—every man to his trade, you know!"

And he is a master of that archaic trade of his. Do you remember the beginning of his reign? The gray squares and streets of Madrid thronged with people; suddenly the cannons boomed twenty-one times, to say the King had come. Inside the palace stood old dignitaries, old ministers of state, envoys from all the courts of Europe, Knights of the Golden Fleece, grandees; to them came the stately Duchess of Medina, bearing on a golden platter the naked newborn king. Came ever a king so picturesquely to an age-old throne! And there was another day, after he had been solemnly consecrated to the Black Virgin of Antocha (the Protectress of the Royal Family), when he presided at the opening session of the Cortes. Cooing in his gilt chair of state, he listened; and the grave statesmen debated affairs of state.

Now a rational, time-serving, progressive man would snort with disdain at this idiotic travesty of royalty; and, of course, it is absurd and medieval and all that; but it preserved the Spanish throne for over twenty years. You see, some people are sentimental—even revolutionists are. Until he grew up, the Spaniards could not be persuaded that the tyranny of "Alfonsito" weighed heavily on them. Even when he was fourteen, an Anarchist who ran upon him with his knife felt that way. The little

Oakland
TRADE MARK

"The Car of Minute Detail"

THE REALIZATION OF AN IDEAL

OAKLAND Cars for 1912 represent the fulfillment of ideals and plans which we have been working on for two years—ideals that have reached full growth.

The New Models "45," "40" and "30" are uniform in design and construction—the only difference being the length of wheel base and the power. These models are all equipped with unit power plants—the motor, clutch and transmission being one complete unit.

Note these important features. Leather faced cone clutch with springs under leather; selective transmission, three speeds forward and reverse; chrome nickel gears and shafts; drop forged I-beam axles, rear axles full floating type with removable differential; square tube radiators, large cooling surfaces; dual ignition system—magneto and battery; exceptional simplicity and accessibility throughout.

1912 Oaklands have been driven in extended tests, under the severest strains, under all road conditions and for many thousands of miles. Their performance has satisfied us.

OUR LINE FOR THIS SEASON

The New Model "40"—$1450. 5-passenger, fore-door touring car; inside control; motor, 4⅛" x 4¾"; Schebler carburetor; square tube radiator; Prest-O-Lite tank; wheel base, 112"; tires, 34" x 4".

Other Types of the New Model "40"

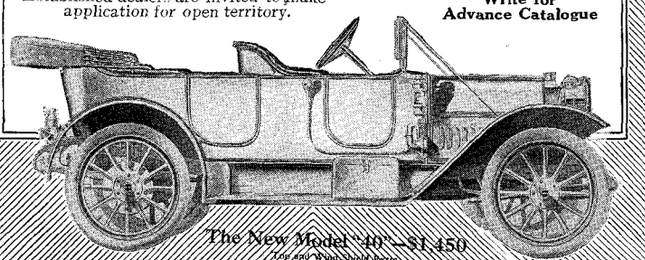
"Sociable" Roadster—$1450. Torpedo body; seats three persons on one seat.
"Colonial" Coupe—$1900. Seats three persons; electrically lighted.
The New Model "45"—$2100. 7-passenger, fore-door touring car; inside control; motor, 4½" x 5¼"; Bosch magneto; Schebler carburetor; full floating rear axle; Prest-O-Lite tank; wheel base, 120"; tires, 36" x 4½"; demountable rims.
The New Model "30"—$1200. 5-passenger, fore-door touring car; inside control; motor, 4" x 4"; Schebler carburetor; Prest-O-Lite tank; wheel base, 106"; tires, 34" x 3½".
The Oakland "Oriole"—$1200. 30 h. p. roadster, torpedo body; motor, 4" x 4"; Prest-O-Lite tank; wheel base, 100"; tires, 32" x 3½".
The Model "26"—$1050 (with fore-doors); $1000 (without fore-doors). 2-passenger, 30 h.p. roadster; motor, 4" x 4"; wheel base, 100"; tires, 32" x 3½".

NEW MODELS READY FOR DELIVERY

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO., 3500 Oakland Av., Pontiac, Mich.

Established dealers are invited to make application for open territory.

Write for Advance Catalogue



The New Model "40"—$1,450
Top and Wheel Guards Extra

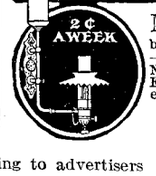
Fasten it up
with glass-headed, needle-like, steel-pointed Moore Push-Pins.
For small pictures, draperies, and many other articles about the home and office. Always in color harmony because glass heads are transparent. Will not deface the finest surface.

Moore Push-Pins
Made in 2 sizes—large and small. Either, 10c ½ doz.
Moore Push-Less Hangers for pictures, hall-racks, mirrors, etc., weighing up to 20 lbs., 10c ½ doz.; large size, supporting 100 lbs., 10c ¼ doz.
Moore Push Thumb Tacks, needle-like points firmly imbedded in brass heads. Three sizes, 10c per doz.
Send 2c stamp for sample of each.
Sold by all stationery, hardware and photo supply stores, or by mail.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., 1103 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Matchless Pocket Lighter
Durable and waterproof, with perfect ignition. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sent post-paid, complete with pocket clip 35c. Special proposition to agents and dealers.

A perfect lighter. Occupies no more space in the pocket than a pencil. Indispensable to every smoker, hunter, fisherman, and automobilist. Heavily nickel plated and made of finest material.
SCHILLER MFG. CO., Dept. E-3, Schiller Bldg., CHICAGO

THE "BEST" LIGHT



MAKES and burns its own gas. Produces 100 candle power light—brighter than electricity or acetylene—cheaper than kerosene. No dirt. No grease. No odor. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. Do not delay.
THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio

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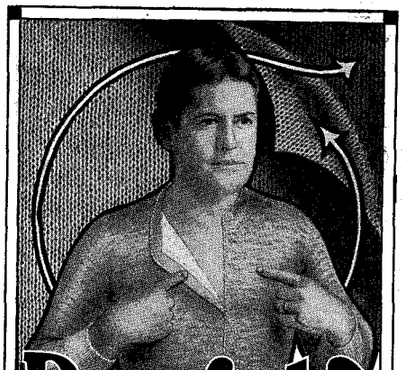


Duofold Health Underwear

A sheep wears his wool on the outside. That's where it is in **Duofold.**

The inner fabric hasn't a thread of wool in it. Only fine cotton or silk touches you. The wool is in the outer fabric. Two light-weight fabrics in one, with air space between the wool and cotton and the two fabrics together weigh less than the ordinary thick one.

Could anything be more scientific and sensible?

Delightfully smooth on the skin; well-ventilated, keeping the body always at an even normal temperature.

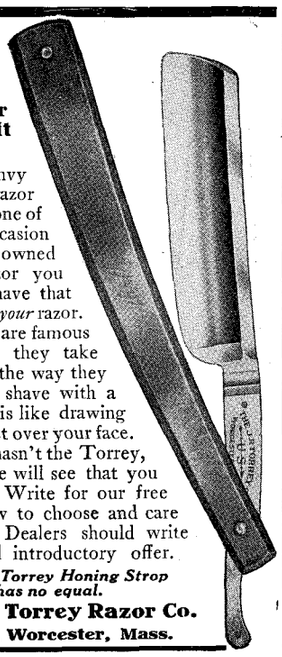
Duofold gives the warmth of wool without the "itchy" sensation of wool against the skin; nor the sticky effect of a solid cotton garment. **Duofold** is always smooth, dry, light and perfectly ventilated.

Single garments and union suits in all weights and various styles for men, women and children. $1.00 and upwards.

Your dealer has them or will get them for you. Write us for Style Booklet.

Duofold Health Underwear Company
Mohawk, N. Y.

TORREY RAZORS



Leave your skin as soft as velvet.

Did you ever envy a barber the razor that gives you one of those rare-occasion shaves? If you owned a Torrey Razor you could always have that kind of edge on *your* razor. Torrey Razors are famous for the edge they take and famous for the way they keep it. To shave with a Torrey Razor is like drawing a piece of velvet over your face. If your dealer hasn't the Torrey, write us and we will see that you are supplied. Write for our free booklet on how to choose and care for a razor. Dealers should write for our special introductory offer.

The new Torrey Honing Strop has no equal.

The J. R. Torrey Razor Co.
Dept. O, Worcester, Mass.

King was entirely at the man's mercy, so he stood still. The Anarchist looked at him critically, then dropt his knife.

"No," he said regretfully, "no—you are too young."

And went his way. Later, bomb-throwers took pot-shots at him in various capitals of Europe, including his own; but they could not kill him, and they could not get the Spanish people, as a whole, to realize that Alfonso XIII. was an anachronism, a relic of barbarism, a parasite, a tyrant, and all the rest of it. He is such a frank, democratic youth, so gay and bold—in the old French way—in the face of death; so full of wit and comradeship, so daring and expert in all the sports; so good a husband, father, son; so essentially a fine fellow that it is hard to prod Demos up to the point of taking his throne—or head.

And without Demos there are no revolutions.

The theorists, the idealists, the humanitarians, the financiers, can only blow on the coals and hasten the blaze.

I have said the King's personality is the chief obstacle in the way of the revolution which is being organized at this hour in Spain. Here is an illustration: After the last outbreak in Barcelona the constitutional guaranties were withdrawn for that province. There was wide-spread terrorism there. The Anarchists were sullen and dangerous; labor was angry and discontented. The worst elements in Catalonia swarmed into the city. And the King went to Barcelona. The police took every precaution. Their spies hovered everywhere—in cafés, streets, and squares. Uniformed men lined the streets. Troops were under arms. When the King came he ordered all the guards sent away. The officials who were responsible for his safety protested.

"They must be all removed," Alfonso insisted; and without a uniform or sword in sight he went down among the sullen citizens of his disloyal city. Not a stone was thrown, not a seditious cry was raised; here and there came cheers for the King.

Another thing will delay—tho it can not stop—the revolution. That is the fact that the Queen of Spain was taken from the English court. The English money which backed the Portuguese revolution and that of the Young Turks is sentimental where the English royal family is concerned. As much as her royal husband, Queen Ena—whose bridal veil was torn by a piece of the Morral and Ferrer bomb—stands for the protection of the old Spanish monarchy. These sentimental reasons will pass away. With bloodshed or without bloodshed, the new king—Democracy—will come to his throne in Spain, as otherwhere.

He Recited.—The freshman, who was a lanky youth, sat in the rear seat. His attitude was sprawling, and he was either asleep or seemed about to go to sleep.

"Mr. Fraser," said the physicist, sharply, "you may recite!"

Fraser opened his eyes. He did not change his somnolent pose.

"Mr. Fraser, what is work?"

"Everything is work."

"What! Everything is work?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then I take it you would like the class to believe that this desk is work?"

"Yes, sir," wearily, "woodwork."—*Vanity Fair.*

Are we foolish to go to Russia for bristles?

Time will tell—when you use the brush.

Wonder why we send that far, don't you? Well, just run your thumb along a Brisco-Kleanwell. The bristles dont't prick or crack, do they? They bend. And then they spring back. It's funny but we can't find bristles like that any nearer home.

Brisco-Kleanwell Toothbrush

Sold by accommodating shops
Alfred H. Smith Co.
42 W. 33d St., New York

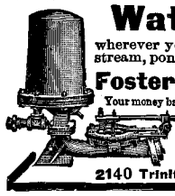
Fully Guaranteed $1.00

SHARPEN YOUR OWN RAZOR BLADES

to a better edge than when new. The "Victor" Automatic Razor Sharpener strops all makes of razors. Easy to operate—simply slip blade into shoe, pull the handle to and fro and the blade will have a true, keen edge. Each sharpener is fitted with full length, extra wide, specially treated strop.

Agents, write for terms and territory.

The VICTOR SPECIALTY CO., 550 E. 7th St., Canton, O.



Water Supply

wherever you want it at low cost from stream, pond or spring, with the

Foster High Duty Rams

Your money back if it fails. That is our written guaranty to you. Costs little, self-operating, no repairs. Write for price and FREE BOOK, containing helpful Water Supply Suggestions.

Powers Specialty Co.
2140 Trinity Bldg., New York, N. Y.

THE "NIAGARA" CLIP

Double Grip **Paper Clip**

NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE — AN OFFICE NECESSITY

100 in Each Box
Sample Box 15c.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY
"Largest Clip Makers in the World."

Pens that have elasticity—make either a fine or a coarse stroke—and don't stay spread—retain perfect writing points after long, hard use.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Steel, tempering, grinding—they do it.

Sample card of 12 different styles with 2 good penholders sent for 10 cents.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.,
349 Broadway, N.Y.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

No More Worry.—"Party that lost purse containing twenty dollars need worry no longer—it has been found."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Chaser.—"But, John, how did you get rid of all the creditors?"

"I lit one of your cigars."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Couldn't Wait.—TOM—"Did her last husband die?"

JACK—"No; he resigned."—*Boston Transcript.*

Avoiding Hasty Opinions.—DOCTOR—"I don't understand your case at all. We must wait for the post-mortem examination."—*Sourire.*

Proof.—"I thought I told you to present the bill to number twelve?"

"Yes, sir, I have."

"Impossible! I can still hear him singing."—*Paris Frou-Frou.*

No Fire There.—MRS. SNICKER—"I suppose he promised to go through fire and water for you?"

MRS. TICKER—"Yes, and now he won't even water the plants."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Everlastingly.—PERCY—"Lend me a five, old chap, and I'll be everlastingly indebted to you."

REGGIE—"That's just what I'm afraid of, old fellow."—*Pathfinder.*

Answered.—"Is your husband home?"

"Yes; what do you want with him?"

"I'm—er—revising the voting-list, and I just wanted to inquire which party he belongs to."

"Do yer? Well, I'm the party wot 'e belongs to."—*London Tattler.*

Ended the Dry Spell.—She had a voice like a siren, and when she sang, "'Mid play sure, sand palaces, tho heam a rome. Be it averse oh wum bull there, snow play sly comb," and so on to the conclusion, there wasn't a dry eye in the room.—*United Presbyterian.*

Classified.—A patriot is a man who successfully hooks his wife's clothes.

A martyr is a man who makes the endeavor and fails.

A hero is the man who refuses to try.

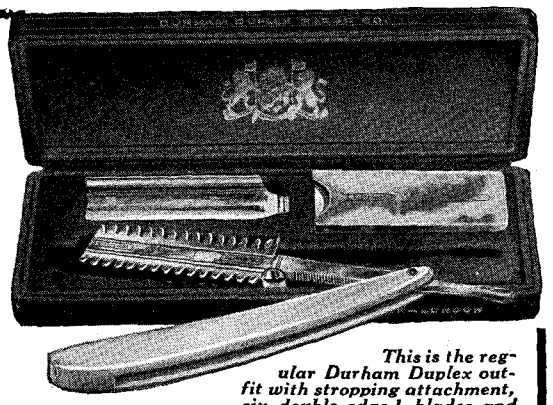
A coward is a man who remains single to avoid it.—*Judge.*

More to Come.—Recently in Seattle in a cigar-stand appeared the sign, "We give $15.00 for 1909 Lincoln pennies." No less a person was attracted by this than Judge Watson. He walked up to the counter and laying down a penny triumphantly asked for $15.00. The clerk took the penny, examined it closely, asked if it were genuine, and after several minutes sighed and said he guessed it was good.

"Certainly it is," answered the Judge. "Where is my $15.00."

"Where," said the clerk, "are the other 1908?"—*Life.*

This is the razor that makes real shaving safe



This is the regular Durham Duplex outfit with stropping attachment, six double-edged blades and handsome leather case. Price $5.00.

This is the safe razor—the real razor made safe. It has the hang and set and real shaving principle of the old straight razor without the dangerous naked blade. With this razor you can really shave. You can sever whiskers with the correct diagonal stroke, leaving the skin smooth and velvety and comfortable.

Durham Duplex, the safe razor, has made good in the hands of hundreds of thousands of American men who prefer to be good to their faces. It will make good for you. It will show you what real shaving, combined with safe shaving, is. We know this razor so well, we have such faith in it, that we are backing it with the most remarkable offer ever made on any razor.

We will give you a Durham Demonstrating Razor as proof

Send 35 cents to pay postage, packing, mailing and distributing expense, and we will send you this razor without any further obligation on your part. There are absolutely no strings to this offer. The razor will be yours.

This demonstrating razor is offered to you for the purpose of making you acquainted with the superiority of the Durham Duplex Razors and Blades. One Durham Duplex Blade is given with each Demonstrator.

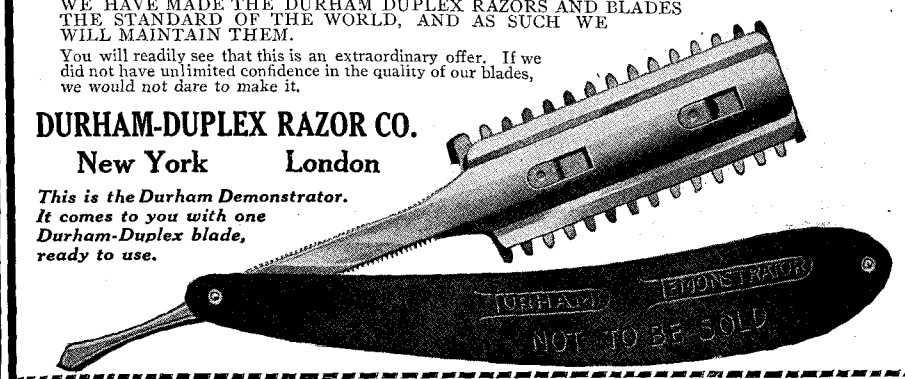
WE HAVE MADE THE DURHAM DUPLEX RAZORS AND BLADES THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD, AND AS SUCH WE WILL MAINTAIN THEM.

You will readily see that this is an extraordinary offer. If we did not have unlimited confidence in the quality of our blades, we would not dare to make it.

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO.

New York London

This is the Durham Demonstrator. It comes to you with one Durham-Duplex blade, ready to use.



DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO., 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find 35 cents in coin (to pay postage, packing, mailing and distributing expense). Send Durham Demonstrator Razor with blade which you are to present to me without further obligation on my part.

Name .....

No. and Street .....

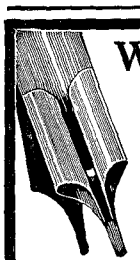
Town .....

State .....

A LITTLE TREASURE FOR EVERY HOUSEWIFE

The Expert Cleaner How best to clean everything in and about the house. Hundreds of useful receipts. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.



Write 600 Words with One Dip

Why use ordinary pens—with the never-ending dip-dip-dip, when you can have the same style of pen—stub, fine, or any grade between—that will write 600 words with one dip—at the same cost?

$1.50 per Gross

One Dip Pens

One Dip Pens make every penholder in your office virtually a fountain pen, at no extra cost.

Send 10c. with Your Dealer's Name for Sample Package.

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312 Courtland St. BALTIMORE, MD.

EXPANSIVE BREATHING

A book that fully explains how to vitalize the BLOOD through proper breathing. Correct breathing (both sexes) described by diagrams, etc. Book contains 64 pages of important information on Chest Expansion, Lung Development, and Internal Exercise. Endorsed by Physicians. Accepted by the National Medical Library.

Sent on receipt of 10c.—coin or stamps

P. VON BOECKMANN, R.S.

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$3.00 EXPRESS PREPAID

Goettler Guaranteed AUTO GAUNTLETS

fit the hand perfectly. Made of the finest selected waterproofed leather with adjustable wrist strap. Extra strong stitching. Handsome, comfortable, durable and **guaranteed not to rip or tear.** If not perfectly satisfactory, we'll promptly refund your money or exchange for a new pair. Regular $5 value—direct to you from the manufacturer at $3.00, express prepaid. Get the best—the Goettler Guaranteed Gauntlet. State whether tan or black desired, also size—small, medium or large. The Goettler Co., 1260 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

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The Florsheim SHOE
LOOK FOR NAME IN STRAP

The Florsheim Flexsole—for tender feet—comfort like an old shoe from the start. A light, flexible, specially designed Shoe.

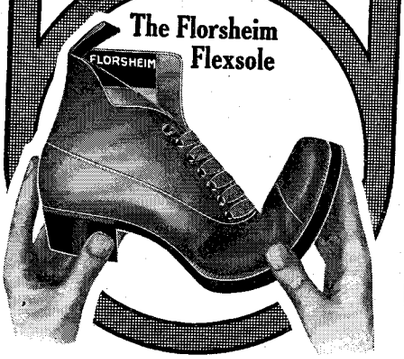
Ask your dealer or send amount to cover cost and express charges and we will have our nearest dealer fill your order.

Most Styles $5.00 and $6.00

Write for our *free* booklet "The Florsheim Way of Foot-Fitting," showing styles that are *different*.

The Florsheim Shoe Company
Chicago U. S. A.

The Florsheim Flexsole



Don Antonio Antonettes

10 Genuine All-Havana Hand-made Little Cigars for a Quarter.

Unlike any make, Unequaled in Quality. Ask your dealer, If he dont carry them, send us 25 cents and we will mail you a box prepaid—

H. Anton Bock & Co.
Havana Cigar Makers
1228-1232 Second Ave New York

The Latest.—FARMER—"What are you doing there in my cherry-tree?"

TRAMP—"I fell from an airship."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

When Hostilities End.—"What do you expect the effect of universal peace would be on the world?"

"One of the first things it would do would be to wipe Reno off the map."—*Houston Post.*

Reciprocity.—"Every husband ought to make his bride a regular allowance from the start," said Senator Depew at a wedding reception in New York.

"This is but just," he continued, "because from the start every bride finds that she must constantly make allowances for her husband."—*Pathfinder.*

FIFTY YEARS AGO

October 1.—News reaches St. Louis that the Cherokee tribe of Indians have joined the Confederates.

At Hatteras Inlet the Union steamer *Fanny*, with military supplies, is captured by armed Confederate tugs.

October 3.—A slight skirmish takes place at Greenbriar, Va.

October 4.—A Federal force occupies Pohick Church on the Fairfax Road, Va.

October 5.—The Union gunboat *Monticello* attacks a Confederate force encamped at Chicomacomico, N. C., and disperses them with severe loss.

October 6.—The schooner *Alert* is captured off Charleston by the United States steamer *Flag*.

October 7.—A Union force evacuates Hermann, Mo., after a Confederate attack.

The gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* have a sharp engagement with the Confederate shore batteries near Columbus, Ky.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 15.—$300,000 is stolen from the Bank of Montreal's branch in New Westminster, B. C.

September 16.—Edward Whymper, the famous mountain climber, dies at his home in London.

September 17.—Lieut. R. A. Cammell falls 90 feet to his death in an aeroplane at Hendon, near London.

September 18.—Premier Stolypin dies at Kief. Many arrests follow.

September 19.—Martial law is declared in Spain as a result of continued riots.

September 20.—The *Olympic*, in collision with the British cruiser *Hawke*, near Southampton, makes that port in safety.

September 21.—Reciprocity is lost in Canada by an overwhelming vote.

Domestic

September 15.—President Taft dismisses the charges against Dr. Wiley.

The Governors' conference adjourns at Spring Lake, to meet next year at Richmond, Va.

September 16.—President Taft speaks at Erie, Pa., in advocacy of the Arbitration Treaties. He addresses the farmers at Syracuse.

September 17.—Thomas H. Carter, former United States Senator from Montana, dies at Washington.

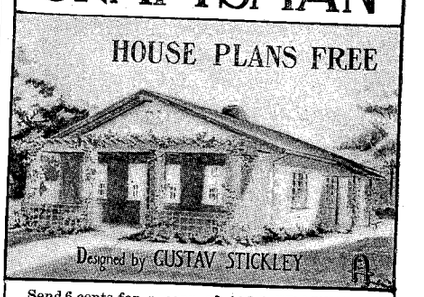
September 18.—President Taft in a speech at Detroit defends the Supreme Court trust decisions.

September 19.—Six officials of the United Shoe Machinery Company are indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston, charged with violation of the Sherman Law.

September 20.—President Taft, at Grand Rapids, Mich., defends his vetoes of the Farmers' Free List and Tariff Bills.

September 21.—Stocks in Wall Street suffer further declines, under the leadership of the steel shares.

"CRAFTSMAN"



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"H. T. B.," Clinton, Mass.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word Roquefort, a kind of cheese."

The accepted English pronunciation of this word is rōk'fort (first o as in no, second o as in nor). It is the name of a town in France, and the French pronunciation is rok-for' (both o's as in obey).

"K. P.," New York, N. Y.—"Are the nouns 'minute' and 'moment' synonymous, and, if not, will you kindly show the relative value of the words?"

These words are not strictly synonymous, as "minute" is the more precise and definite in point of time. Its specific meaning is the sixtieth part of an hour, which, by extension, is made to represent any brief space of time. It is this latter figurative sense that becomes synonymous with "moment," as in the sentence, "I have barely time to finish, as I expect her and Robin every minute."—*Lamb.*

"C. F. C.," Akron, O.—"Is the expression 'very pleased' grammatically correct?"

The following explanation of this phrase is contained in the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2375, col. 1): "Very [is] an adverb that from the grammarian's point of view properly qualifies a participle only when the latter is used merely as an adjective; as, *very tired: very pleasing.* The grammatical critics accordingly object to such expressions as *very pleased.* . . . It must be said, however, that, altho it may be better grammar to interpose an adverb, as, *very much pleased,* . . . yet this use of *very* has been good English for centuries."

"J. E. S.," Atlanta, Ga.—"Is the word 'exotic' correctly used in the following sentence: 'They [a hundred steamers ranged in perspective] suggest the sights and sounds of so many distant seas through which their throbbing screws have driven them, so many exotic ports and peoples that have heard their anchors splash'?"

This is an anomalous use of the word "exotic" that can not be considered proper, as the term is applied only to some object or thing that can be introduced into a country, not something that is foreign because of its geographical position. Plants, words, forms of literature or speech, may be exotic, but not cities or foreign ports.

"S. P. S.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly give the proper pronunciation of the verb 'skiing.'"

The first *i* has the sound of *i* in *marine*, and the word is composed of two syllables, ski'ing. "Skeeing" is recognized as an alternative spelling.

"J. M. W.," Peabody, Kans.—"The following sentence appears in *The Congressional Record:* 'No different than other manufacturers.' Is the use of 'than' in this connection supported by literary authorities?"

"Than" is a conjunction that is used with an adjective or adverb denoting comparison, such as better, richer, smaller, and so forth. As the adjective "different" is not of this class, the weight of literary authority is in favor of the preposition "from" for use in this construction, even tho instances may be noted in the works of Goldsmith, Steele, Carlyle, and others, in which "different than" appears.

Paying a Debt.—Our friend who is taking us for a ride in his aeroplane startles us by dropping a heavy wrench so that it narrowly misses a man in the road.

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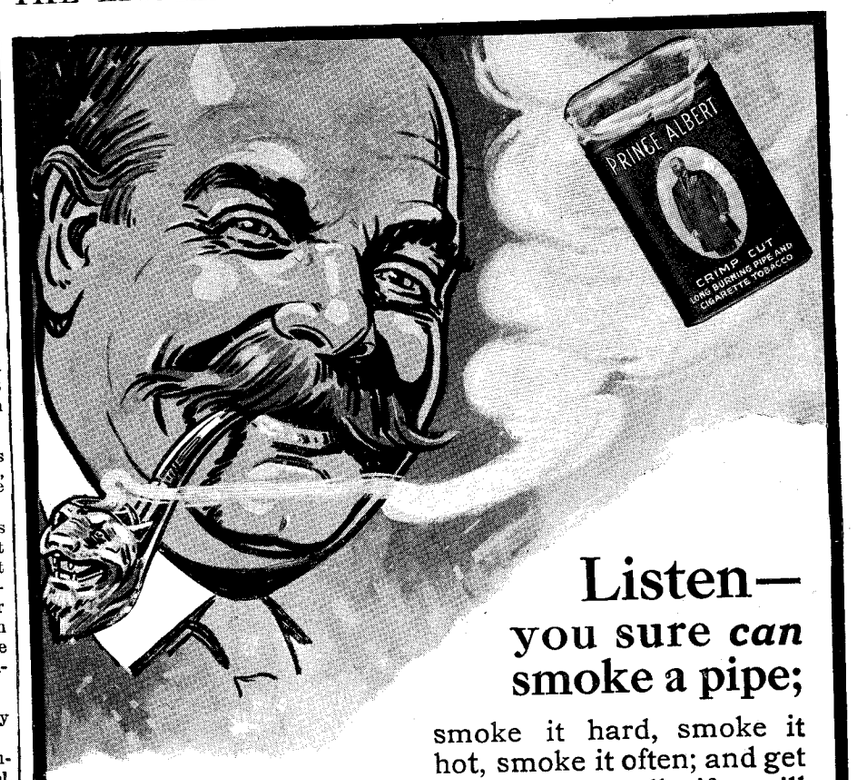

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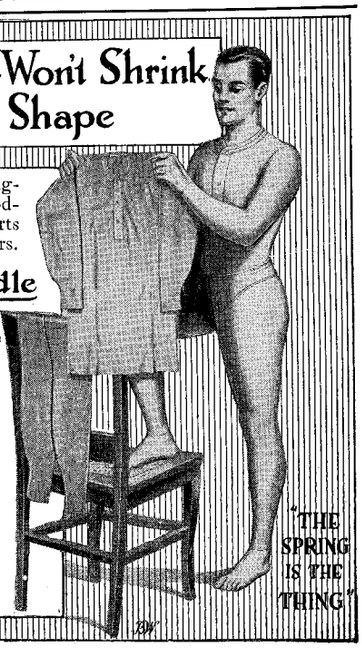

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

DIVIDEND RECORDS OF RAILROADS

A TABLE showing the dividend records of prominent American railroads is published in *The Bankers' Magazine*. It was compiled by John Muir & Co. Below are given the facts concerning the more important and familiar roads. It will be seen that several roads have long records for paying dividends—Central of New Jersey, 22 years; St. Paul, 19 years for the common and 44 for the preferred; Northwest, 33; D. & H., 30; D., L. & W., 31; Illinois Central, 48; New Haven, 38; Pennsylvania, 55; New York Central, 41. Of course the present dividend rate has not been the same for all these years:

	Div. paid consecutively	Present Rate maintained	Average previous period
At., T. & S. Fe com.	10 yr.	6%- 1 yr.	4.5%- 9 yr.
At., T. & S. Fe pfd.	12	5 -10	3.1 - 2
At. C. Line com.	10	6 - 1	7.6 - 9
At. C. Line pfd.	11	5 -10	2.5 - 1
B. & O. com.	11	6 - 4	4. - 7
B. R. T.	2	5 - 1	3. - 1
Can. Pac. com.	15	9½- 1	5.3 -14
Cen. of N. J.	22	12 - 2	6.5 -20
Ch. & Ohio com.	12	5 - 1	1.2 -11
C. & Alton pfd.	10	4 - 4	3.7 - 6
C., Mil. & St. Paul com.	19	7 - 9	4.2 -10
C., Mil. & St. Paul pfd.	44	7 -44	.....
C. & Northwest. com.	33	7 - 9	5.8 -24
C. & Northwest. pfd.	33	8 - 8	7.2 -25
Col. Sou. com.	3	2 - 3	.. ....
D. & H.	30	9 - 4	6.3 -26
D., L. & W.	31	20 - 1	15.2 -30
Gr. Northern pfd	21	7 -12	5.4 - 9
Ill. Cen.	48	7 - 6	7. -42
Kan. C. South. pfd.	4	4 - 3	5. - 1
L. & N.	12	7 - 1	5.2 -11
M., K. & T. pfd.	5	4 - 5	.. ....
N. Y. Cen.	41	6 - 1	5.9 -40
N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	38	8 -15	10. -23
N. Y., O. & W. com.	6	2 - 5	4.5 - 1
N. & Western com.	10	5 - 1	3.5 - 9
N. & Western pfd.	14	4 -12	2. - 2
Nor. Pacific.	12	7 - 6	4.9 - 6
Pennsylvania.	55	6 - 3	6.4 -52
Philadelphia Co. com.	13	7 - 1	5.6 -12
P.,Cin., C. & S. L. com.	10	6¼- 1	3.2 - 9
P.,Cin., C. & S. L. pfd.	12	6¼- 1	4.3 -11
Read. com.	6	6 - 1	3.9 - 5
Reading 1st pfd.	11	4 - 8	3.3 - 3
Reading 2d pfd.	8	4 - 7	1.5 - 1
St. L. & San F. 1st pfd.	14	4 -13	2. - 1
Southern Pacific.	5	6 - 3	3.9 - 2
Union Pacific com.	11	10 - 4	4.6 - 7
Union Pacific pfd.	13	4 -11	2.5 - 2

WHY STOCKS DECLINED IN AUGUST

The feeling of the financial community early in the summer pointed, in general, unmistakably to optimism; indeed, there were many predictions of a real boom in the autumn. Financial interests were, therefore, astonished at the decline which set in late in July and continued through August and into September. The feeling as to the cause of the demoralization is described by *Bradstreet's* as one of "bewilderment." For weeks, men confest their inability to account satisfactorily for the many liquidations.

One opinion advanced early was that speculative interests had unwisely bulled the market early in the year, so that an artificial advance not justified by crop and business conditions had been brought about. *The Bankers' Magazine* for September holds to this as the eause, rather than politics, war talk, or labor unrest. The latter, it calls "picturesque explanations," that are "highly unnecessary," the real fact being that "large interests who had previously been bullish, changed their position." Early in the summer these men had believed "the political sky was clearing." Later they found that their position anticipating a boom was untenable and they liquidated.

The writer does not incline to the belief that there will be much cutting in railroad dividends. While it may become necessary to make some reductions, "the very great majority of the roads will be able to keep their dividends where they are." Should any cuts be made, he believes they will be made in the East, not in the West. As to the comparative significance of the August movement in prices, *Bradstreet's* says:

"There has been a notable tendency to compare the market for the past month with preceding general declines in values. It is, of course, not possible to liken it to the panic in the autumn of 1907. But it is claimed to have presented some resemblance to the so-called 'silent panic' in the spring of 1907. In some quarters there is also a disposition to compare it with the events of 1903-4, when the oversupply of new industrial flotations and the recession in various lines of business necessitated a general liquidation and heavy shrinkage of prices. These instances, however, do not resemble the events of the past month, either in the nature of the causes which led to them or the extent of the breaks which stocks suffered.

"Still the extent of the shrinkage in some of the leading active stocks from the high quotations of the year has been very severe, as is shown by the following tabulation:

	High 1911	Low on decline	Decline points
Atchison	116⅝	102⅝	14
Canadian Pacific	247	227¾	19¼
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	133½	111⅛	22⅜
Erie	38⅜	27⅞	10½
Great Northern	140	120½	19½
New York Central	115½	101⅞	13⅝
Northern Pacific	137⅞	114½	23⅜
Pennsylvania	130⅛	119⅜	10½
Reading	161¾	139⅝	22
Southern Pacific	126⅜	107¼	18⅛
Union Pacific	192⅝	165½	27⅛
Amalgamated Copper	71⅝	56⅞	14¾
Am. Smelting & Refining	83⅞	67¾	15⅛
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	84⅝	74½	10⅛
United States Steel	82⅛	69⅜	12¾

"It will be noted that the extent of the declines was unevenly distributed. It was most severe in the case of the high-priced railroad stocks, headed by Union Pacific, the Hill group, and Canadian Pacific. The average declines have been far smaller. Taking twenty railway stocks, their decline from the high figure of July 21 to the low of the present week was 11.2 points, and in the case of twelve leading industrials, which touched their high average on June 19, the decline has been 97.3 points. In the spring of 1907 the decline in the same railroad shares was 24.67 points, and that in the industrials 18 points. In the panic of that year the recessions were, temporarily, more extensive as well as violent."

THE BETTER DAYS OF ERIE

The early part of the summer saw notable advances in the three stocks of the Erie Railroad—first and second preferred and common. In part the advances were attributed to rumors as to an alliance, or absorption, of the Erie with or by some great western transportation company, such as Great Northern or Canadian Pacific. These rumors were again and again denied, and yet persisted. When the Stock Exchange

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decline of August and early September set in, the Erie issues resisted the pressure with a tenacity everywhere remarked.

The fact, which is most vitally related to this strength in Eries, is the recent marked increase in Erie's earnings over charges. For the current year, it is now stated that the road has earned $6,000,000 over charges, a sum equal to 4 per cent. on both classes of preferred and over 3 per cent. on the common. The gross for June reached the level of the record year for Erie, which was the year 1907. For the current year, it is believed that the gross will show an increase of $1,700,000, or 2.7 per cent., while the operating expenses and taxes will increase only .8 of one per cent. In these circumstances, the company is believed to be making progress toward dividends, but whether dividends will soon be resumed is much doubted in many good quarters. *The Wall Street Journal* says this improved condition should not encourage stockholders "to hope for dividends on any class of stock in the very near future." That paper says further:

"For an indefinite time to come the policy of the board will be one of putting every dollar of surplus earnings back into the property. The Erie appears to be gradually working into a position where resumption of dividends can be considered. It still needs much money spent upon it, and surplus earnings must supply these needs until the property has developed an earning capacity sufficiently high and stable to warrant the disposal of capital securities on favorable terms. A few more years should place the company upon this desirable footing.

"Officials of the company are paying very close attention to expenses and no economy is too small to receive consideration. A very considerable saving has recently been made in shop and repair expenses. New machinery has been installed, and the efficiency of the shops increased about 60 per cent. The board of directors has authorized expenditures for the construction of new shops which will be constructed in the next three years."

George D. Baker, writing in *The Bankers' Magazine*, says that since 1900 over $60,000,000 have been spent on this road, with a result as to gross earnings of an increase from $39,000,000 to $55,000,000. The new Bergen Hill cut has given the Erie eight tracks in that locality instead of two. By means of the new Guymard cut, nineteen locomotives now do work that formerly required forty-three. Mr. Baker presents other important facts:

"The road is now getting its share of anthracite coal shipments, and controls one of the best anthracite properties in the country, which will grow in value as a capital asset. It has become one of the leading grain-carrying lines from the West to the seaboard. The report on coal shipments for the month of May credits Erie with a gain of 35.2 per cent. in tonnage, as compared with the some month last year, whereas the road making the next largest gain was Lehigh Valley with 13.8 per cent. The statement for five months of this year, compared with the same period of last year, shows a total of 1,677,601 tons gained in total amount handled by all roads, of which Erie secured 526,405 tons of this total increase.

"The average net earnings of the Erie for the past ten years have equaled 4 per cent. on $47,892,400 first preferred stock, 4 per cent. on $16,000,000 second preferred stock, and over 1½ on the $112,378,900

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common. In 1910 the company earned net $5,806,543, which is equivalent to 4 per cent. on both classes of preferred stock and about 3 per cent. on the common stock, and the earnings for the current year should at least be as large. When dividends are resumed on the preferred issues we have no doubt they will be continued indefinitely."

THE DIVIDEND ON NEW HAVEN

All New England has been much interested during the past few months in the decline in the market value of the stock of the New Haven road. This stock sold in 1910 for 162, in 1909 for 174, in 1906 for 204. It has sold this year at prices under 130, reaching in September as low as 127, The president of the road has declared, however, that the dividend rate will not be reduced. The quarterly disbursement of June 30 was made at the 8-per-cent. rate, and the one to be paid on September 30 has since been fixt at the same rate. Meanwhile, the Boston and Maine rate has been reduced from 6 to 4 per cent., that road being controlled by the New Haven. New Haven has paid 8 per cent. for ten years. Its stock, however, has fluctuated greatly in the market during these years. Following is the record:

	Low	High	Div.
1911.....	142	151 1/8	8
1910.....	149	162	8
1909.....	154	174 3/4	8
1908.....	128 3/4	161	8
1907.....	127 3/8	189	8
1906.....	189 1/2	204 7/8	8
1905.....	191 3/4	216	8
1904.....	185 1/4	199	8
1903.....	187 1/2	225 1/4	8
1902.....	209 1/2	255	8
1901.....	206 1/2	217	8

Some recent comments on the condition of this property's earnings, made in the New York *Evening Post*, are interesting here:

"Last year, dividends called for $9,759,000, leaving a final surplus of $1,037,000. This year, because of the increase in stock, dividends call for $11,000,000, and fixt charges will be larger by $500,000, the half-year's interest on $22,000,000 4½-per-cent. notes sold last January. New Haven keeps the accounts of its subsidiary companies in such a way that it is impossible to estimate its income from investments, but the foregoing figures indicate that the company will not earn its dividend this year.

"Inasmuch as legislation affects all roads alike, and companies like Lackawanna, Union Pacific, Lehigh Valley, and Atchison are earning double and treble their dividend requirements, there must be some reason other than legislation to explain New Haven's unearned dividends. To find the reason one does not have far to look. For nearly ten years New Haven has been reaching out in every direction for railroads, steamboat lines, and street railways. Within the past few months New Haven has acquired half of the preferred stock of the Rutland Railroad, upon which back dividends have accumulated to the extent of 193 per cent., and it has assumed half of the annual surplus or deficit of the Boston and Albany—since 1904 the annual deficit of the Boston and Albany has been as low as $239,820, and as high as $1,927,837.

"In some cases the New Haven exchanged its own stock, paying 8 per cent., for the stock of other companies, the Boston and Maine, for example, now paying 4; in other cases properties were acquired through sale or exchange of bonds. A comparison of New Haven's income account and balance-sheet for the past ten years shows the following charges:

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	1910	1901	Inc. P.c.
Net income	$32,304,347	$12,646,391	160
Fixt charges	21,496,983	7,988,105	168
Dividends	9,759,081	4,294,738	127
Capital stock	144,017,425	54,685,400	164
Bonds	232,041,000	32,536,000	614

"What the properties acquired by New Haven will show in the future in the way of profits, remains to be seen; but to-day the facts are, that, as a result of its expansion policy, the New Haven's dividend prospects are uncertain."

The latest word from President Mellen is that the dividend, payable September 30, "has been amply earned and unless some cataclysm in business which can not be foreseen comes to pass the question of dividend reduction should not be raised." Caution, however, is necessary "because business is slow;" at the same time, "the property should weather such conditions without endangering dividends."

LANDS OWNED BY THE ST. PAUL'S PUGET SOUND EXTENSION

The part which oil and lumber lands have played in the prosperity of railroads having termini on the Pacific, has been very important in the past. Much has been recently said of this fact to account for the high prices at which Canadian Pacific stock has been quoted. In earlier times much has been said of it in connection with the prosperity of Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific. Some of these lands were government grants made at the time of the building of the roads; others were purchased.

It now appears that the St. Paul road to the Pacific, the Puget Sound extension, will eventually derive a great income from lands owned by it, and this extension has consequently become an interesting subject. A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"Prior to the building of the Puget Sound line, St. Paul interests acquired vast areas of timber land in the country now traversed by the new road; and the purchases were made not for the personal profit of a group of insiders, but for and by the company. It is said on well-informed authority that the Puget Sound road owns and has paid for, charging the cost to capital, some 25,000,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber, all reasonably accessible to its line. This timber costs 70 cents a thousand feet; and could, under favorable circumstances in the lumber market, be readily sold for $2 a thousand. Some large interests in the property think that by holding on the road may yet obtain $3 or even more per thousand feet. However, a price of $2 a thousand would mean an aggregate of $50,000,000; and that would not end the benefit to the St. Paul, for the matter of lumber tonnage would remain.

"In case the St. Paul sold its timber properties, it would, of course, insert a provision in the contract calling for shipment of the entire tonnage over its own lines, and just as soon as the sale was made lumbering would begin, and an increased traffic would come to the company.

"How important this would be will appear from the fact that those who are acquainted with the situation say the company's timber holdings are sufficient to furnish a traffic of 150 cars a day for upward of thirty years. Certain interests thoroughly acquainted with the lumber situation in the West say it would be difficult to sell the timber now, altho they concede that it will be only a question of time until the timber could be disposed of at a very satisfactory figure."

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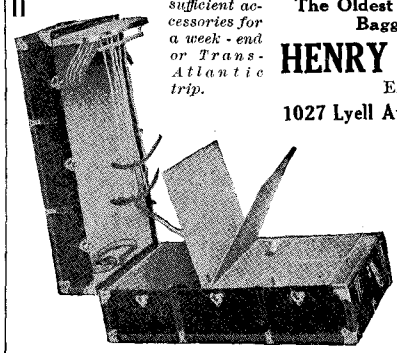

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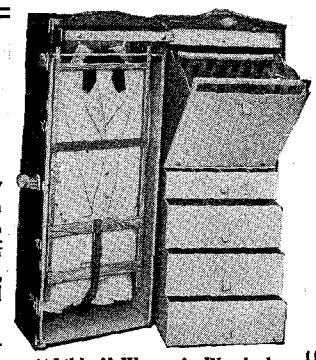

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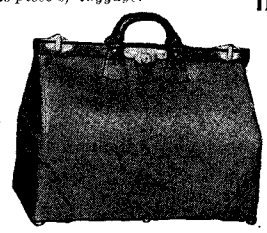

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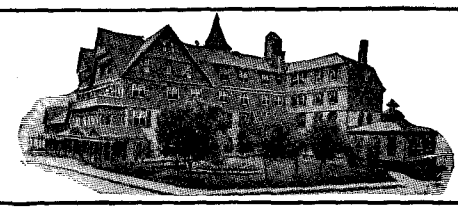

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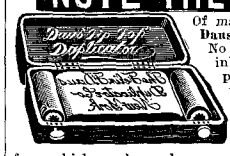

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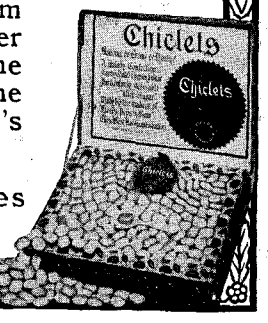

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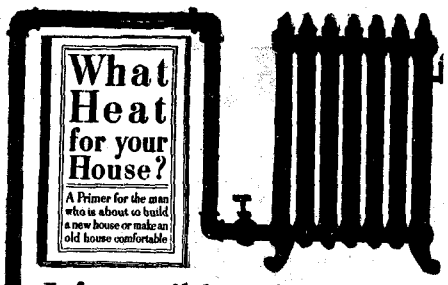

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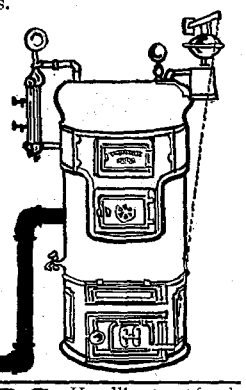

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BUSINESS MEN'S INVESTMENTS

A reader of *The Wall Street Journal*, desired to know if it was possible "to invest, say, $50,000 so as to secure 5 per cent. net income without running too much risk." The editor replied that, if the investment was "for a woman who is absolutely dependent upon the return for a livelihood," no risk whatever should be taken, but if for a business man, or for a woman "who can afford to take some risk, letting the investment be managed by a trust company or banker, "it would seem that by diversification and judicious selection an average return of 5 per cent. could be secured with reasonable safety of principal." The editor obviously took much pains to work out the problem on a good basis. As a result he sets forth the following plan:

"Buy $15,000 in bonds legal for savings-banks, such as Atchison 4's of 1995 to net 4.04%; C., B. & Q. 4's of 1958, to net 4.15%; C., R. I. & P. Ry. general 4's, due 1988, to net 4.16%; C., R. I. & P. Ry. refunding 4's, due 1934, to net 4.75%; Delaware & Hudson first and refunding 4's, due 1943, to net 4.10%; Illinois Central first refunding 4's of 1955, to net 4.19%; L. & N. unified 4's, due 1940, to net 4.06%; the Southern Pacific first con. 4's, due 1955, to net 4.25%; Union Pacific first refunding 4's, due 2008, to net 4.14%. These will average 4.20%, or $630 annually.

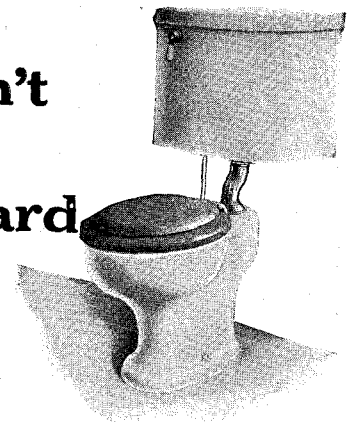
"Place $5,000 in a slightly lower grade of railroad bonds, such as Atlantic Coast Line collateral trust 4's, due 1952, to net 4.31%; L. & N. (Atl., Knox. & Cinn.) 4's, due 1955, to net 4.36%; Southern Pacific collateral 4's, 1949, to net 4.41%; Lake Shore 4's of 1928, to net 4.51%; D. & R. G. first refunding 5's, due 1955, to net 5.61%; Western Maryland first 4's, due 1952, to net 4.65%; 'Frisco refunding 4's, due 1951, to net 5.05%; Colorado & Southern refunding 4½'s, due 1935, to net 4.60%; Chicago Gt. West. first 4's, due 1959, to net 4.80%; Southern Railway development and general 4's, due 1956, to net 5.15%. These bonds will net 4.75% or on $5,000 give $238 annually.

"Place $10,000 in good industrial bonds of the type of U. S. Steel sinking fund 5's, due 1963, to net 4.73%; Bethlehem Steel 5's, due 1926, to net 5.39%; Rep. Iron & Steel 5's, due 1940, to net 5.38%; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5's, due 1923, to net 4.90%; Armour & Co. 4½'s, due 1936, to net 5.00%; Bush Terminal Building first 5's, to net 5.10%; Consolidation Coal first and refunding 5's, to net 5.10%; International Steam Pump first 5's, to net 5.55%; Westinghouse convertible 5's, to net 5.40%. These bonds will average 5.17%, or give $517 annually on $10,000.

"In the high-grade public-utility issues buy $10,000 of such issues as N. Y. Telephone first 4½'s, to net 4.50%; American Tel. & Tel. collateral 4's to net 5.76%; Southern Bell first 5's to net 5.00%; Pacific Telephone & Telegraph 5's to net 5.06%; Public Service Corporation sinking fund 5's, due 1959, to net 5.35%; Inter-Met. collateral 4½'s, to net 5.75%. These bonds will average 5.25%, or give $525 annually on the principal.

"With the balance of $10,000 miscellaneous issues could be picked up, including high-grade railroad and industrial stocks. The average yield would be 6% to 6.5%, or a possible $650 annually. This plan would give $2,500 annual income, which is 5% on $50,000. In these calculations allowance has been made for amortizations."

It Can't Be Heard



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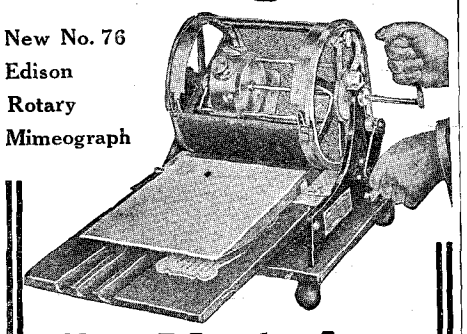

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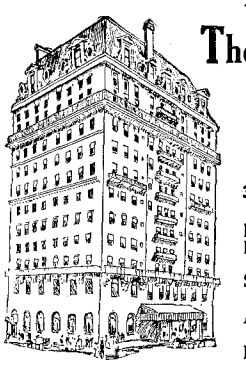

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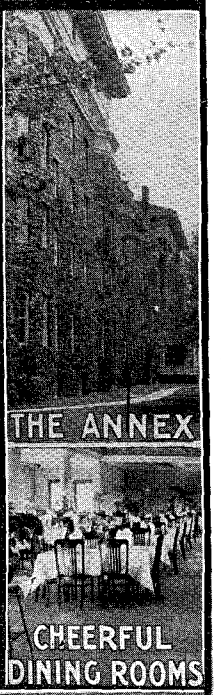

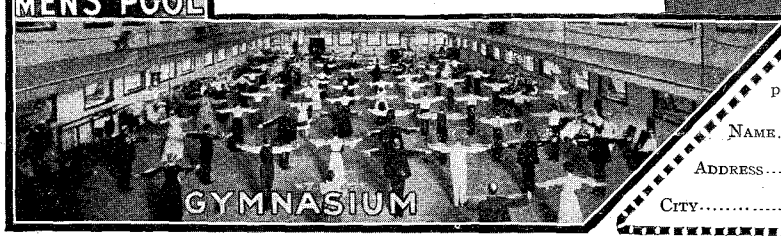

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